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CAPITULATION AND "LIMITATION OF PEASANTS"

Brook No Defense for Capitulationism

- refuting the so-called theory that capitulation stands for "the limitations of the peasants"

by

Po Shih (柏师) and Li Shih (李石)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 16, 1975)

For a long time, in the study of the history of peasant wars in Chinese feudal society and especially in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, many articles have embellished and eulogized the capitulationist line of Sung Chiang in Water Margin and the capitulationists in peasant uprisings. One basic point of argument among them is so-called "limitations of the peasants." They hold that Sung Chiang in Water Margin and the appearance of capitulationism in the peasant insurgent forces are determined by "the limitations of the peasants," and stand for historical necessity. This kind of argument distorts the revolutionary struggle of the peasantry and obliterates the bounds of principle between the peasantry and the landlord class and between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line. It essentially publicizes and extols the theory of class conciliation and is for the defense of capitulationism.

Class Antagonism Cannot Be Obliterated

The advocates of the theory that capitulation stands for "the limitations of the peasants" hold that the peasantry of the feudal society are small producers and small private owners. This class status determines the wavering and compromising nature of the peasant struggle. There are only two roads lying ahead of peasant uprisings. They are either wiped out or offered amnesty and enlistment. It must be either of the two. This is a distortion and vilification of the peasantry and peasant uprisings.

"The principal contradiction in feudal society is the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class." The peasantry in history stand for a working class and a revolutionary class. Their desire for revolution and freeing themselves from oppression and exploitation by the landlord class is the most essential class feature of the peasants in feudal society. This class feature is determined by the class status of the peasants.

In the feudal society of China, the landlord class owned the greater part of land, while the peasants had very little land or no land at all. Therefore, the peasants had to forbear ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression by the landlord class and to lead a life of impoverishment. Lenin said, "The economic status of the peasants separates them from the landlords." The contradiction between these two classes is antagonistic and irreconcilable. As long as this system of exploitation and oppression is not changed, the peasantry and the landlord class are always sworn adversaries, and the peasantry will never be in harmony with and will also not capitulate to the landlord class.

It is true that the peasants are small producers in the feudal society. But the little economy owned by the peasants is most pitiable. Their individual economy is tied to land owned by the landlords and this is the root cause of their being exploited and oppressed by the landlord class.

When there is exploitation or oppression, there is also **resistance** or **struggle**. The class status of the peasants as the exploited and the oppressed determines their desire for rebellion, for struggle and for a "revolution to change the status quo." In Chinese history, there had been as many as several hundred big and small peasant uprisings. It was precisely this persistent, unyielding and heroic struggle of the peasantry that constantly dealt blows to the feudal rulers of that time and consequently gave impetus to some extent to the development of productive forces in society.

Although the peasantry is the motive force for the historical development of feudal society, the peasants are after all small producers and not the representatives of a new productive force. Therefore, under the conditions that "there are no new productive forces and no new relations of production, there are no new class forces and there is not an advanced political party," they cannot wholly understand the development of social history, cannot bring forward a scientific ideological theory and consequently also cannot really find a way to thoroughly emancipate themselves. As a result, the struggle invariably ends in failure. This is really determined by the limitations of the peasants. However, the inevitable failure of peasant uprisings and the inevitable capitulation of peasant uprisings are entirely two things of different nature, and the issue can never be confused.

In Chinese history, the leaders and masses of numerous peasant uprisings showed the dauntless spirit of carrying the sanguinary battle to the end at the critical juncture of the failure of their revolutionary struggles, and they would rather die than yield. The peasant uprising leader Huang Ch'ao who had been derided as "unmanly" by Sung Chiang in Water Margin fought north and south and persevered in struggle for almost a decade. When defeated and encircled by the enemy forces, Huang Ch'ao and his troops chase to

die rather than surrender and they were heroically sacrificed. After the failure of the Fang La uprising in the last years of Northern Sung, its 52 leaders, including Fang La and his son, were captured. They heroically died for justice, and their 70,000 men all died as martyrs in battle. Among the peasant uprisings, there had been thousands of such revolutionaries! All of them bore the limitations of the peasants, but such limitations did not dictate their inevitable capitulation. On the contrary, they fought to the very end against the class enemy. Those who failed after an unyielding struggle were heroes who persisted in the peasant revolution, while those who capitulated in order to attain high ranks and acquire great wealth were despicable renegades to the peasant revolution. How can failure and surrender, the heroes and the renegades, be placed on the same footing and mentioned in the same breath!

Although a few capitulationists also emerged within the peasant uprisings in history, we must view them as a reflection of the sharp struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class within the peasant insurgent forces at that time. For the sake of exterminating the peasant uprisings, besides adopting the tactic of ruthless armed suppression, the landlord class also adopted the vicious tactic of political deception to carry out sabotage within the peasant uprisings. They either wormed their way in to usurp leadership in the insurgent forces so as to practice the capitulationist line and sabotage the peasant uprisings, or pulled people out, used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to corrupt them, bought them over with offices and emoluments, and lured them into accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment. All this manifested the acute and violent nature of class struggle. This situation appeared in many revolutionary struggles in history, and was not unique to the peasant reovlutionary movement. Therefore, the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment due to the emergence of capitulationists within the peasant insurgent forces could never be attributed to "the limitations of the peasants."

Lenin pointed out, "Although an individual is free to move from one class to another, classes are at variance." The betrayal of his own class by an individual of a given class to join another class does not signify at all the swing of one class to another. The capitulation of certain leaders of the peasant insurgent forces to the landlord class signifies only their betrayal of the peasantry and the peasant revolution, but definitely not the capitulation of the peasantry to the landlord class. The use of so-called "limitations of the peasants" to defend the capitulationist betrayal of the revolution obliterates the irreconcilable class antagonism and class struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class.

The Two Lines Cannot Be Confused

The advocates of the theory that capitulation stands for "the limitations of the peasants" arbitrarily impose on the peasantry as a whole or the peasant insurgent forces the views of the renegades in the peasant insurgent forces who are against only corrupt officials but not against the emperor, and who are against only individual landlords but not against the feudal system. They draw therefrom the conclusion that the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment by the peasants is the inevitable end of the revolutionary wars of the peasants. This not only is a distortion of the facts, but has also

confused the bounds of principles between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line.

The fundamental question of reovlution is one of political power. In the feudal society of China, the organ of power defending the feudal system of exploitation was the feudal state of the landlord class. "The emperor reigned supreme in the feudal state, appointing officials in charge of the armed forces, the law courts, the treasury and state granaries in all parts of the country and relying on the landed gentry as the mainstay of the entire system of feudal rule." This kind of feudal state with the emperor as the head, the officials as tools and the landed gentry as the social base was the apparatus of the landlord class for the exercise of dictatorship over the peasants. The emperor was the chief representative of the landlord class and the symbol of feudal political power. If the peasants did not oppose the emperor and overthrow the feudal state headed by the emperor, they could not overthrow the rule of the landlord class. Therefore, the peasant uprisings in history always directed the spearhead of struggle at the feudal state headed by the emperor.

"Those who are not afraid of death by a thousand cuts dare to unseat the emperor." The peasant uprisings and especially the large-scale peasant uprisings in Chinese feudal society all showed this dauntless spirit of daring to oppose the emperor and the feudal state of the landlord class. Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang who led the first peasant uprising raised their arms and loudly cried, "Can there be a breed of princes and lords, generals and ministers!" This was a categorical declaration of war against the supreme ruler. The Yellow Turban insurgent army declared, "The blue sky is dead and the yellow sky should be installed." This called for the replacement of the "blue sky" represented by the emperor of the Han Dynasty with the peasants' "yellow sky." Huang Ch'ao's lines, "The sky soaring fragrance permeates Ch'angan, and the whole city is clad in gold armor," revealed the high ambition and great determination of the peasants in overthrowing the reactionary rule of the T'ang Dynasty. After Li Tzu-ch'eng entered Peking, he proclaimed in an imperial edict that "the lone man has been beheaded" and "all hearts in the empire have turned toward me." He thus looked upon the dead Emperor Sungchen as the "lone man" hated by the whole people. Hung Hsiu-ch'uan strongly denounced the feudal ruler as the "Pluto Devil" and directed the spearhead of the struggle of the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo peasant revolution straight at "Chief Devil Hsienfeng," the emperor of the Ch'ing Dynasty. Although all these struggles failed in the end, yet swept by the revolutionary violence of peasant uprisings, one crown after another fell and one dynasty after another collapsed, thus driving the wheel of history forward.

The peasant uprisings of Chinese feudal society overthrew one feudal dynasty after another precisely for the purpose of resisting the practice of exploitation and oppression by the landlord class represented by the feudal dynasty. This was the revolution carried out by the peasants for their own emancipation. Under the feudal system, in order to secure economic emancipation, the peasants necessarily had to oppose the system of land ownership by feudal landlords that brought impoverishment to the peasants, and direct the spearhead of struggle straight at the system of feudal exploitation. In the last years of Eastern Han, the peasant uprisings for the first time called for "equality" and "egalitarianism." In the early days of Northern Sung, the

Wang Hsiao-po Uprising clearly put forward the slogan for "equal distribution of wealth." At the end of Ming, Li Tzu-ch'eng formulated the combat program for "equal distribution of land" and "tax exemption." Under the Ch'ing Dynasty, the T'ai-p'ing T'ien-kuo revolution promulgated the "Land System of the Celestial Dynasty." All of this manifested the opposition of the peasants to the system of feudal exploitation.

Lenin said that as the highest form of class struggle, war, was aimed "not against the individual, but against the class." The peasant uprisings were against the feudal state of the landlord class headed by the emperor, the system of feudal exploitation upheld by the feudal state of the landlord class, and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. This gave concentrated expression to the opposition of the peasants against the landlord class. It is in contravention of the revolutionary facts of many peasant uprisings in history to say that peasant uprising are only agianst individual landlords but not against the feudal system, and to deny that the peasants have their own ideological weapon.

To be sure, among the peasant uprisings, there were really cases of opposition only to corrupt officials but not the emperor, and only to individual landlords but not the feudal system. But they were the products of the alien class elements who wormed their way into the peasant forces to push the capitulationist line and sabotage and disintegrate the peasant uprisings from within. This is determined by the objective laws of class struggle, and not by "the limitations of the peasants."

Among the peasant uprisings in Chinese history, one typical example of opposition only to corrupt officials but not to the emperor was found in Chao Sui of the uprising under Liu Liu and Liu Ch'i in the middle part of the Ming Dynasty. According to records, Chao Sui was originally a "scholar of Wenan" of the landlord class. After he was captured by the peasant army, he was forced to join the rebels and became one of the leaders of the peasant insurgent army. When the emperor of the Ming Dynasty sent people to offer amnesty and enlistment, he stated in his reply to the call for capitulation that he was opposed only to the crafty ministers but was loyal to the emperor. He suggested that "after beheading the crafty ministers to apologize to the empire, you can have me beheaded to apologize to the crafty ministers." At a time the peasant army and the reactionaries were locked in violent struggle, he still could not get his mind off the danger of the fall of the Ming Dynasty. This capitulationist line finally interred this peasant insurgent army.

Similarly, it was also unavoidable that there would be the struggle between the two kinds of ideology among the peasant uprisings. Man's social being determines his consciousness. As the oppressed class in the feudal society, the peasants also had their own ideological weapon against oppression. Therefore, every peasant uprising broke away from the chains of the reactionary doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and sharply criticized and waged struggle against them. Of course, due to the inability of the peasants to master the scientific world outlook, they still could not thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. But the achievements of the peasant revolution in the struggle against Confucius should be affirmed.

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Chairman Mao teaches us, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years. To interpret history from this viewpoint is historical materialism; standing in opposition to this viewpoint is historical idealism." If one explains history with the viewpoint of classes and class struggle, one would affirm that only the peasant uprisings and peasant wars are the real motive force in the historical development of feudal society. If one explains history with the so-called theory that capitulation stands for "the limitations of the peasants," one is bound to promote class conciliation and negate the revolutionary nature of peasant uprisings and peasant wars and their great role.

We must criticize the fallacies that use "the limitations of the peasants" to defend capitulationism. We must clearly distinguish the bounds of principles of revolutionaries and capitulationists, and raise the ability to recognize capitulationists. In the course of criticizing capitulationist of ancient times, we also must further distinguish the true features of the modern revisionists like Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao who practiced class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism in foreign relations. We must deepen our comprehension of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and carry continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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NEW SUPPLEMENT TO KUANG-MING JIH-PAO

To the Readers

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao announces the publication of its new weekly supplement "Light"

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 1, 1975)

At the festive time with the people of the whole nation celebrating the 26th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the "Light" supplement makes its debut today. Hereafter it will appear every Sunday.

"Light" is a comprehensive literary and art supplement devoted to the propagation of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought. With the Party's basic line taken as the key link and guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies in literature and art, it will firmly adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, work in close coordination with the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle and sing the praises of socialist new people, new things, new ideas and new trends. It will persist in criticizing revisionism and the ideology of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes. We hope that this supplement will be run as a revolutionary literary and art battlefront, through which Marxism will triumph over revisionism and proletarian ideas over bourgeois ideas, to serve socialist revolution and socialist construction, the combat against revisionism, and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In compliance with the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," "Light" will publish prose works, reportage literature, novels, poems, songs, short commentaries, satirical essays, miniature plays, ballads, fine arts, photographs and other articles and works of literature and art in various forms, so as to present revolutionary political contents in an accurate and rich and colorful manner.

The supplement will strive to promote the lively and vigorous, fresh and powerful Marxist style of writing. It will endeavor to achieve what is demanded by Chairman Mao in his "Introducing the Chinese Worker" written over 30 years ago: "Publish a good deal of lively writing, carefully avoiding wooden and trite articles which are flat, insipid and unintelligible."

In his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," Chairman Mao pointed out, "Our stand is that of the proletariat and of the masses. For members of the Communist Party, this means keeping to the stand of the Party, keeping to Party spirit and Party policy." Creative works of literature and art should "lay emphasis on portraying the bright side." The supplement is determined to act according to this directive of Chairman Mao's. It is hoped that the reading public and writers will join us in our efforts.

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DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

Letters from Tienanmen

by

Ling Han (凌 瀚)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 1, 1975)

I. Happiness

Mamma,

Now, I am about to leave Tienanmen -- this glorious sentry post which I have to part with on demobilization. Thoughts churn in my mind like the churning waves of the Chinshui River. I cannot help conjuring up the vision of the five long years spent with Tienanmen.

Five years ago, when I stood guard in uniform before Tienanmen for the first time, how excited I was as I watched the endless flow of pedestrians and traffic on the Changan Street! From among the milling crowd of cheerful and happy people, some were dust covered and tired from traveling. As soon as they disembarked from the train, they came to Tienanmen to feast their eyes on its magnificent sight. Some were about to depart from the capital for new combat posts, and they came here to say good-bye to Tienanmen. Some were passing through Peking and during their short stay, they wanted to fulfill a life-long wish by taking their pictures before Tienanmen. Some had just arrived by plane from abroad, and before they had time to wipe off beads of sweat from their foreheads, they came to the Tienanmen Square which they longed to see day and night while abroad. They felt as though they were among the impressive ranks of paraders to be reviewed by the respected and beloved great leader Chairman Mao.

I recall a day I was on duty toward the end of autumn last year. A young woman with a 4 or 5-year-old child in tow hurried forward and stood before me. The child pulled hard at the lapel of the woman's dress, her big round eyes blinking away the tears that threatened to spill out. The female comrade turned to me for help: "PLA comrade, we are passing through Peking and have availed ourselves of the two hours before the next train to take a look at Tienanmen. There is now not much time left. But nothing can make my child move on. Will you help me persuade him!"

"PLA Uncle, is Chairman Mao living on Tienanmen?" The kid threw himself at me, his lustrous big eyes riveted on the Tienanmen tower. Grabbing the hand of the child, I said, "You do as Chairman Mao says. Study and work well so that you can serve the people when you grow up." The young one nodded his head vigorously and clapped his tiny hands. He smiled and it was such a sweet smile. His rosy cheeks shone with beads of crystal-like tear-drops. The child left with his mother. I heard him sing in his boyish voice: "I love Tienanmen in Peking."

"I love Tienanmen in Peking. The sun rises over Tienanmen....." Is not this song the very expression of the sincere feelings and good wishes of the people of all nationalities of the country? In the workshops and the

fields, at the sentry boxes and in the classrooms, people use beautiful language to praise Tienanmen, use flights of fancy to portray Tienanmen, and admire Tienanmen with a feeling of respect. Seeing it is like seeing the lighthouse for guiding navigation. It gives one a clearer mind and sharper eyes. Thinking of it is like listening to the inspiring roll of the war drums. One gets firmer in his steps and displays higher fighting spirits. The radiance of Tienanmen is linking together many a red true heart...."

For five years, what I felt day and night as a Tienanmen guard is precisely such happiness and glory. The sight of Tienanmen makes us feel nothing of the severe cold and snowstorms of winter and feel nothing of the burning sun and scorching heat of summer. The sandstorms of spring can do nothing to dim the sight of our two eyes. The pouring rains of autumn can do nothing to kill the raging flames in our hearts.

Mamma, do you know that? When I am about to leave Tienanmen, I think all the time: On the long march, how can I forever remain worthy of the title of a Tienanmen guard?!

Your son,

Cheng

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II. Choice

Mamma,

Yesterday afternoon we passed on among us Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory. Like a bright lamp, it suddenly brought out the clear outlines of an idea that had earlier formed in my mind. An incident that happened today further prodded my resolution in making the choice.

The reveille had just sounded when the company commander led us on the double to Tienanmen to sweep away the snow there. Suddenly, the broom was snatched away from my hands. Looking up, I saw a young man. He put on a big fur cap and from below his black busy eyelashes, two big round eyes shone. His face was a dark tan. He smiled to me and without saying a word, started to sweep away the snow. The accumulated snow churned like waves in front of his feet. I found another broom and worked side by side with him. The sun came out, and a clean road appeared in our wake.

"Rest a while, comrade!" I handed him a towel. He pulled off his fur cap and wiped off the perspiration on his face. With a vigorous wave of his arm, he said, "Sweeping snow in front of Tienanmen is really invigorating!" He added, "You people are really lucky as you stay in front of Tienanmen every day. We of the frontierland also think of Tienanmen every day. Look---" Turning around, he fished out of his briefcase an oblong box, and opened it slowly. Inside was a small pine tree.

It turned out that he was an educated youth who went together with Chin Hsün-hua to join a production tema. On his home visit this time, he brought back this pine sapling from Shaoshan. He said, "I want to bring a flask of water from before Tienanmen to the border area. I will have the Shaoshan pine planted and sprinkle it with the water brought from here, so that it will take root and grow up in the storm along with us!"

I helped him break the ice for water and fill the flask he had with him. He left and disappeared behind a towering monument. But in my mind's eye, there rose another picture as I looked in his direction: Under this towering monument, workers and peasants seething with indignation were all ears to a youth in Chinese long gown giving an impassioned address. In the youth's closely knit eyebrows was packed so much lamentation and resentment. His wide-open eyes seemed to spit fire! With his fist clenched tight, he let out a resonant cry.... Oh, this was nothing but a relief picture on the monument to the heroes of the people! On May 4, 1919, in front of Tienanmen, progressive students gathered together and whipped up a wave of protest against imperialism and feudalism. From then on, how many young people made a break with the dark world of the old China to join the revolutionary ranks! Mamma, was this not true of you then? Didn't you leave the Chiang-controlled area for Yenan at the risk of your life and again head from Yenan for the countryside of the liberated area, with a knapsack of millet on your back?

"If not integrated with the worker-peasant masses, the intellectuals will not get anywhere." History has testified to this truth. While on duty, I saw for myself many educated youth joining the onflow of integration with the workers and peasants. In front of Tienanmen, they raised their hands and vowed to head for mountainous and rural areas and for the battlefield in the countryside. Today, at a time when I have to make up my mind on whither I go after demobilization, this torrent has flushed open the "floodgate" of my heart. The question long under discussion by me and my fellow fighters becomes clear. I have sent in an application to the Party branch stating that as the educated youths of the city have headed for mountainous and rural areas, we discharged armymen from the city must also be fighters for gradually abolishing the three major differences. Like that youth carrying that green pine, I must use my youth to make Tienanmen look more splendid in places where life is toughest in the motherland.

Mamma, you surely will agree with what I want to do. I look forward to your reply.

Your son,

Cheng

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III. Strength

Mamma,

Do you still remember the scene when you came last year to see me in the army unit?

On the eve of the National Day, the blazing lights of the East and West Changan Streets, like the descent of the Milky Way, made the 10-li long street as bright as daylight. Over the Square, brilliant white light shed by the beautiful magnolia lamps lit up the magnificent clusters of edifices before Tienanmen. Amidst the vast sea of red flags and to the music sounding like the pounding surf, people danced. This was really an ocean of joy, an ocean of light! Ceremonial fireworks rose to the skies spreading sparks and spikes in the air over Tienanmen. The brilliant light of the colorful fireworks portrayed the beauty of the motherland.

In the gaily-lit world, Mamma, I saw your eyes glistening with the moisture of tears. After a while, you handed me a picture taken in front of Tienanmen, saying, "This is a picture of Papa taken in front of Tienanmen before he headed for the Resist-US and Aid-Korea front. When he went abroad, Papa kept it in his pocket and said, 'With Tienanmen borne in mind, any enemy can be beaten!' After he left the country, he wrote to say, 'Do you feel that we are far away from the motherland? Actually, we are closer to Tienanmen. In our positions, there are Tienanmens put together with pieces of stone, Tienanmens carved on the wall of trenches, Tienanmens drawn over our beds and on the butts of our rifles.... We are defending Tienanmen with our lives." In the battle fought on the southern bank of the Han River, Papa led a battalion to thrust deep into the rear of the enemy and cut off the retreat of the enemy. Like packs of wolves gone mad, the encircled enemy threw regiment after regiment of troops against Papa's position. After the fighters fired all their bullets, they fought with bayonets, and when their bayonets were bent, they fought with rifle butts and stones.... Before the position, enemy corpses piled high. When the three-red-star signal for general offensive rose, Papa sacrificed his life. This Tienanmen picture tainted with blood has been passed from the front into your hands."

When I stared at the picture, ceremonial fireworks rose to the skies one after another. The bright red flares made the red walls of Tienanmen and the fluttering red flags look redder. Mamma, at that time, pointing at the red flag on the city wall tower you said to me in a calm voice, "Son, the red star of the Kremlin is no more. This red flag tainted with the blood of martyrs flying over Tienanmen must be defended with our lives!" Up to now, this remark still rings in my ears.

For the sake of defending the red flag over Tienanmen, we must take over from the hands of the older generation the standard of the Nanchang Uprising, light up the torch of the Chingkang Mountains, launch a new attack against the traditional concepts of the exploiting classes, and bravely fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. We must take over from the hands of the older generation the plow of Nanniwan, sing the tune of mass production and fight hard all our life in the three major revolutionary movements and use the fire of our youth to make the red banner

look redder. We will use our own actions to proclaim to the imperialist prophets and the Marxist-Leninist renegades: The younger generation of China is a generation nursed by the thought of Mao Tse-tung. It takes combating and preventing revisionism as its lifelong career and persists in continued revolution. It is a generation that is invincible.

Mamma, in those years when you came from Paotashan to Tienanmen, you found before you a defense line of reinforced concrete bulwarks and the enemy armed to the teeth. Today, when we go from Tienanmen to the northern border, what lie before us are the ideological bulwarks of the bourgeoisie, the brambles of old traditions and concepts in people's minds, and the covetous imperialists and social-imperialists with the mouths of pigs and eyes of wolves. In those years, your one and only answer to the enemy bulwark standing in the way was: "Get rid of it!" Today, when the ideological bulwark of the bourgeoisie stands in our way, our one and only answer is also: "Resolutely get rid of it!"

This is a vow I make to my dear Mamma when I am about to leave the Tienanmen guard post!

Your son,

Cheng

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IV. Be a Tienanmen Guard Forever

Mamma,

Tomorrow I will leave the company unit and Tienanmen to go on a new journey. At this moment, what you said in your letter rings again in my mind: "Go ahead, son, mother is behind you. The revolution needs you. The motherland's border area needs you. Let us forever keep Tienanmen in mind!"

Mamma, at this moment, I feel like a fighter before a general offensive, anxiously waiting for the rise of the signal flare to the sky. I feel like a child about to go far away from home not without a sense of reluctance and missing Tienanmen. Today, I stood guard for the last time at the Tienanmen Square under the five-red-star banner. This last spell of guard duty may be compared to filling a locomotive about to leave the station with a full supply of water and coal. Up to the time of writing I am still unable to calm down.

Early in the morning, as the curtain of night gives way to the faint light of dawn in the east, Tienanmen is so quiet and peaceful. When the first ray of sunlight comes out and the red glowing sun rises over Changan Street hidden by green foliage and clusters of buildings, the sky reddens and so is the land. The spacious Tienanmen Square is soon bathed in brilliant sunshine. With its red walls and golden bricks shining in all directions, Tienanmen looks exceptionally majestic and august. To the rising red sun, a five-red-star

flag climbs up from our hands. "The East is red. The sun rises...." Martial music drifts in from the cable building. The all-pervading melody echoes over Tienanmen and in my heart.

Mamma, today, as I walk from the Chinshui Bridge to the Square along the road where Chairman Mao reviewed the Red Guards in those years, I realize that this road is the broad road to continued revolution. Over this road, the waves of the great proletarian cultural revolution rolled and thousands of men and horses devoted to continued revolution passed. Among them, there is a veteran of the Red Army who now puts on again his old goat skin jacket and wields the big mountain-cleaving pick to dig away the soil breeding capitalism. There is the youth who carried the Shaoshan pine, and is now probably guiding political studies in the depths of a mountain along the frontier of the motherland.... This vast and restless army is making a new thrust to pound against the old world.

In the evening, the company unit gave a send-off party. Amidst the applause of comrades-in-arms and the roll of drums, a political instructor put into my hands a packet of pine seeds picked up from the front of Tienanmen. With my two hands, I received this precious gift and felt a surge of warmth running through my whole body. I must scatter the pine seeds from the front of Tienanmen on the frontierland of the motherland and let the green shade brought from Tienanmen build a Great Wall for combating and guarding against revisionism.

It is getting late in the night. The big clock of the Peking Station has struck 12. Another whistling train has departed from the Capital for the frontier of the motherland. Tomorrow -- nay, today -- I'll have to embark this ever-rolling train of the times and rush with its rumbling rolling wheels to the new post.

On the long march, I'm forever a sentry guard of Tienanmen!

Your son,

Cheng

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LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

Looking Back on Long March

by Liu Po-cheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today devote a whole page to the article "looking back on the long march" by liu po-cheng, which gives a detailed description of the historic long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army. the article reads as follows:

in october 1934 the chinese workers' and peasants' red army left its base areas in kiangsi province, southern china, to undertake the world-shaking 25,000-li long march. the march took two years to complete, during which time the red army captured many strategic points, repulsed vast numbers of pursuing and intercepting enemy troops, crossed rapidly flowing rivers and snow-clad mountains and traversed unpeopled marshlands. the courage and endurance shown by the red army men demonstrates the unquenchable vitality of the communist movement and the all-conquering strength of the army led by the communist party.

but why was the long march necessary, and how did this unprecedented military undertaking win through to victory? a study of these questions provides rich experience from which invaluable lessons may be drawn.

one

the closing of the fourth plenary session of the sixth central committee of the chinese communist party, held in january 1931, marked the beginning of the domination of a "left" opportunist line -- then represented by wang ming -- in the party for the third time during the period of the agrarian revolution (1927-37). in accordance with the incorrect programme of the plenary session, the party congress of the central base area in november 1931 and the ningtu meeting in october 1932, both held under the control of the "left" line, smeared comrade mao tsetung's correct line as a "rich-peasant line" and an "error of the most serious and consistent right opportunism"; they removed the correct party and military leadership in the central base area. because of the serious damage the incorrect line had done to the party's work in the kuomintang-controlled areas, the provisional central leadership moved to the central base area in kiangsi early in 1933. this move facilitated the further application of its incorrect line both there and in the neighbouring base areas.

the "left" deviationists were confused about the tasks for the two historical periods of the democratic

revolution and the socialist revolution and the distinction between them, and were anxious subjectively to go beyond the democratic revolution; they underestimated the decisive role of the peasants' anti-feudal struggle in the chinese revolution; and they advocated a policy of opposition to the bourgeoisie as a whole, and even to the upper petty bourgeoisie. the exponents of the third "left" line went further and put the struggle against the bourgeoisie on a par with the struggle against imperialism and feudalism and totally denied the tremendous change in the domestic political situation brought about by the japanese invasion of china. they categorically labelled as the "most dangerous enemy" those intermediate groups which had contradictions with the kuomintang reactionary regime and were taking positive action. they failed to understand the specific features of semi-feudal and semi-colonial chinese society. they did not recognize that the bourgeois-democratic revolution in china was essentially a peasant revolution, and failed to understand the uneven, tortuous and protracted nature of the chinese revolution. they therefore underestimated the importance of military struggle, especially the importance of peasant guerrilla warfare and rural base areas, unwarrantedly asking the red army to capture key cities.

but, thanks to the profound influence of comrade mao tsetung's correct strategic principles, the red army was able to secure victory during its fourth campaign against the kuomintang's "encirclement and suppression" in the spring of 1933. the victory was achieved in the period before the provisional party centre's erroneous line had been carried through in the red army. on the other hand, an utterly incorrect military line had gained complete control in the fifth counter-encirclement campaign which began at the end of 1933. the fifth plenary session of the party's sixth central committee called in january 1934 marked the apex of the development of the third "left" line. its exponents mistakenly concluded that "the revolutionary crisis in china has reached a new acute stage -- an immediate revolutionary situation exists in china" and that the fifth counter-encirclement campaign was a "struggle for the complete victory of the chinese revolution". militarily, the exponents of the third "left" line also evolved a fully articulated system. on the question of building the army, they reduced the red army's threefold task of fighting, doing mass work and raising funds to the single one of fighting, demanded undue regularization and opposed the then sound guerrilla character and mobility of the red army as "guerrilla-ism"; furthermore, they fostered formalism in the political work in the army. on the question of military operations, they denied the premise that the enemy was strong and we were weak; they demanded positional warfare and so-called regular warfare, which relied solely on the main forces; they demanded the strategy of a war of quick decision and the tactics of protracted fighting; they demanded "attack on all fronts" and "strike with two fists"; they opposed luring the enemy in deep and

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regarded necessary shifts of troops as "retreat and flightism"; and they also demanded fixed battle lines and an absolutely centralized command. in brief, they negated guerrilla warfare and mobile warfare of a guerrilla character and did not understand how to conduct a people's war correctly.

during the fifth counter-encirclement campaign, the "left" opportunists began with adventurism in attack and, on the ground of a chance victory in the encounter at hsunkou, advocated the incorrect policy of "engaging the enemy outside the gates".

the fukien incident took place at this time and the enemy was compelled to shift its forces eastward. had we taken effective measures to unite the forces standing for struggle against chiang kai-shek and resistance to japan and waged a joint battle against the chiang kai-shek reactionaries, we could have done much to reinforce the evergrowing demands of the people for fighting the japanese invaders and for the institution of democracy at home. at the same time, it was entirely possible for us to make use of the opportunity militarily to wipe out a portion of the enemy forces and smash the enemy's fifth campaign of "encirclement and suppression". but the advocates of the "left" line, claiming that the intermediate groups were the most dangerous enemy of the chinese revolution, lost this excellent opportunity. thus the kuomintang reactionaries were able to strangle the fukien people's government and unhurriedly turn back to attack the base areas again.

following the kuangchang campaign in eastern kiangsi in which the red army suffered heavy losses, the exponents of the "left" line turned to conservatism in defence and proposed to disperse the forces to defend important positions. this placed the red army in a totally passive position. when it acted to resist at one point, the enemy would attack at another. thus the red army was hard put to cope with the situation and it shrank in size as also did the territory it occupied.

finally, the "left" opportunists rejected chairman mao's correct proposition to shift the main forces of the red army to the exterior lines to manipulate and wipe out enemy forces and defend and expand the base area, and ended with flight-ism. in october 1934 they rashly decided to leave the central base area, and made a hurried retreat without explaining the reason for their flight to the cadres and the masses. they even failed to make the necessary preparations for the change-over from positional warfare to mobile warfare and from reliance on the base area to fighting without the base area, and for operations in a long march.

two

because of the mistake of flight-ism committed by the "left" opportunists in military actions, the red army

continued to suffer great losses even after the long march had started. the fifth army group of the central red army served as a rear-guard to cover the whole army and its transport columns from the central base area in the westward movement along the kwangtung-kwangsi-hunan border. the 80,000 troops made their way along narrow, winding mountain paths. they suffered heavy strain as they marched in crowded columns, and it often took them a whole night to cross one mountain ridge. the enemy troops, however, had the advantage as they moved along easier roads. their progress was much quicker than ours and we could not shake them off our heels.

after fierce fighting the red army finally broke through the third enemy cordon. chiang kai-shek then hastened to dispatch 400,000 troops to pursue and intercept the red army, in an attempt to wipe it out along the hsiangchiang river.

faced with this huge attacking force, the "leftist" leaders were at the end of their tether. they simply ordered head-on attacks in an attempt to break through, pinning their hope on being able to join forces with the second and sixth red army groups then operating on the szechwan-kweichow-hunan-hupeh border. there was a week of bitter battles along the eastern bank of the hsiangchiang river south of chuanhsien county in kwangsi. during these battles a large number of our troops were deployed as a covering force and were thus exposed to enemy attacks. although they succeeded in breaking through the enemy's fourth cordon and finally crossed the ksiangchiang river, the price was dreadfully high. more than half of the troops were lost.

the repeated setbacks and the almost hopeless situation at the time provided a sharp contrast with the situation prior to the fourth campaign against the enemy's "encirclement and suppression". this gradually opened the eyes of the cadres to the fact that the campaign was being misdirected as a result of the rejection of the correct line represented by comrade mao tsetung and the implementation of an erroneous line. the rank and file began to voice doubts and dissatisfaction, and discuss the need for a change of leadership. resentment reached its highest point during the battle along the hsiangchiang river.

at that time, the second and sixth army groups launched a powerful offensive on the szechwan-kweichow-hunan border in order to co-ordinate with the central red army. chiang kai-shek hastily sent large numbers of troops to forestall the joining of the forces of the red army units. if the original plan was not to be changed, a decisive battle would have to be fought with an enemy five or six times the size of the red army forces. the ranks, already greatly depleted, were faced with the danger of annihilation if they followed the order to engage a superior enemy force head on.

it was at this critical stage that chairman mao came forward with a plan which saved the red army. he strenuously advocated abandonment of the attempt to join the second and sixth army groups, and proposed that the central red army wheel towards kweichow where the enemy was weak. this would give the red army the initiative, and enable it to win several battles and get some necessary rest and consolidation. chairman mao's proposal won the support of most comrades, and the red army captured the city of tungtao, on the southwest border of hunan, in december and then advanced into kweichow taking liping at one blow. chairman mao's firm demand for a change of policy saved the remaining 30,000 red army men from extermination.

the political bureau of the party's central committee held a meeting at liping, and resolved to march further into kweichow province which was weakly defended. after regrouping, the red army resumed its journey and, in january 1935, forced the wuchiang river and conquered tsunyi. it was a period of intense marching and fighting but all military operations were conducted smoothly and the army's morale rose higher and higher, thanks to chairman mao's brilliant policy.

at tsunyi, the red army began a twelve-day programme of rest and consolidation. an enlarged meeting of the political bureau of the party central committee was held in this period.

three

the tsunyi meeting concentrated all its efforts on rectifying the military and organizational errors, which were at that time of decisive significance. the "leftist" leaders had attempted to replace guerrilla and mobile warfare with positional warfare, to wage what they called "regular warfare" instead of a war by the masses of the people. it was this incorrect military line that had been responsible for the defeat of the fifth counter-campaign against "encirclement and suppression" and caused the red army forces to sustain serious losses in the early days of the long march.

the tsunyi meeting ended the domination of the "left" line in the party's central committee and set up a new central leadership, with comrade mao tsetung at its head. this change saved the party and the red army at a most critical time. it was a change of great historic significance, a change which enabled the party to bring the long march to a victorious conclusion, preserving and steeling a hard core of cadres in the party and the red army. it overcame the line of chang kuo-tao who insisted on retreating and fleeing and defeated his plots to split the ranks of the party. the red army later triumphantly arrived in northern shensi, an event which both contributed to the formation of the national united front against japan and hastened the upsurge of china's resistance to japanese aggression.

the decisions of the tsunyi meeting were like a tonic to the red army units, raising morale and sweeping aside all misgivings and discontent. after more than ten days' rest the red army, with energy restored and ranks consolidated, began to move northward.

during this period, the second and sixth army groups had made remarkable progress in the hunan-hupeh-szechwan-kweichow area, but owing to the fact that enemy troops were stationed along the front at chihchiang, western hunan, to prevent the red army from re-entering hunan, it was impossible to establish contact with them. in the szechwan-shensi area, too, the fourth front army had carried out successful action and shattered the six-pronged encirclement by szechwan's warlord troops. when the central red army crossed the chihshui river and drove northward, the enemy was plunged into great confusion. the szechwan warlords hurried to shift troops to defend the szechwan-kweichow border, and sent their crack division (under kuo hsun-chi) to patrol the area. they also blockaded the approaches to the yangtze river, attempting to check the northward advance of the central red army and so prevent its joining hands with the fourth front army. when the central red army reached weihsin in northeastern yunnan, the enemy columns, commanded by chou hun-yuan and wu chi-wei, had already rushed there from hunan. the battle at tucheng failed to wipe out the kuo hsun-chi division and more enemy troops arrived. the red army decided to abandon its plan of forcing the yangtze to the north. it shook off the enemy troops abruptly, switched east, returned to kweichow province by recrossing the chihshui river, and occupied tsunyi for a second time. in the course of this action it wiped out two divisions under wang chia-lieh. the enemy columns under chou hun-yuan and wu chi-wei caught up with our units and a fierce battle ensued. in pelting rain and on slippery mountain paths our first and third army groups and the cadres regiment attacked the enemy troops on two sides, and sent them fleeing southward helter-skelter. the red army followed in hot pursuit right up to the wuchiang river, delivering hammer blows en route. by the time it reached the river it had wiped out enough enemy troops to form a division. after crossing the river the remnant enemy forces tried to cut off our pursuit by demolishing the wuchiang bridge. thus the kuomintang units which had not yet reached the bridge in their southward flight were all put out of action. this campaign ended with the first big victory for the red army since the start of its long march.

the tsunyi meeting ushered in a completely new situation and the red army took on a new lease of life. it was able to manoeuvre freely and baffle the enemy, sometimes forcing wedges deep into his lines. the initiative was firmly in the hands of the red army and the soldiers moved about before the perplexed kuomintang troops like full-spirited tigers. one moment it seemed as if the red army was heading east, when actually it was marching to the west. the perplexed enemy thought we were planning to

penetrate north by crossing the yangtze when actually we aimed to swing round and strike another blow at him. the enemy was compelled to rearrange his troops with every movement of the red army. this gave our army ample time to rest, mobilize the masses and draw new recruits. the red army aimed blow after blow on the enemy forces until they were exhausted and in confusion. contrasting this situation with that prevailing during the domination of the "left" line, the whole of the commanders and fighters of the red army came to realize more deeply that chairman mao's correct line and his highly developed marxist military principles were the sole guarantee of the red army's invincibility.

while at tsunyi, the red army several times sought battle with the enemy, but the latter evaded action and remained on the defensive. in march 1935 our army moved west from tsunyi, crossed the chihshui river for the third time and again entered southern szechwan. thinking that the red army would cross the yangtze to the north, the enemy was in a state of panic and hurriedly ordered the construction of numerous blockhouses along the border between szechwan, kweichow and yunnan, calculating to entrap and exterminate our army. little did the enemy know that the red army would retrace its way to kweichow from southern szechwan and force the chihshui river a fourth time. a small part of the red army forces were left behind to engage the enemy while the remainder made a forced march to the south across the wuchiang river and closed in on kweiyang, the provincial capital. meanwhile a small number of troops were dispatched to attack wengan and huangping to the east.

chiang kai-shek, who was then in kweiyang in personal command of the military operations, hastily ordered the yunnan warlord troops to his rescue. at the same time he rushed the troops under hsueh yueh and the hunan army to the east to defend yuching and shihchien so as to halt the eastward march of our army and prevent our joining hands with the second and sixth army groups. chairman mao had remarked while planning the operations, "we shall win the battle, if only we can lure the enemy troops out of yunnan." the enemy did act fully in accordance with chairman mao's command. thereupon we used the first army group to surround lungli southeast of kweiyang, bluffing purposely to deceive the enemy. the rest of the red army's main force burst into yunnan, marching in opposite direction to the yunnan troops hurrying to the aid of kweiyang. this time chairman mao again successfully applied the flexible tactic of making a feint in the east while actually attacking in the west. the enemy took our bait and thus enabled our army to turn to the west.

the enemy outwitted, we crossed the hunan-kweichow highway and winged our way forward, covering as many as 120 li a day. the red army seized in quick succession many county towns in western kweichow and forced the peipan river. in late april the red army was divided into three

columns to enter yunnan. the ninth army group was left north of the wuchiang river to tie down the enemy. repulsing the five pursuing enemy regiments that attempted to encircle it, this army group fought into yunnan and took hsuanwei. later it went north and crossed the chinsha river. the other two columns, the main force of the red army, captured chanyi, malung, hsuntien and sungming, threatening the provincial capital kunming. by that time the main force of the kuomintang's yunnan army had all been shifted into kweichow, which left the province almost undefended. so when our army entered yunnan, lung yun, the kuomintang governor, panicked. he hastily assembled the various reactionary militia units in an attempt to defend kunming. the red army, however, only made a gesture of attack and then it headed northwest for the chinsha river.

the broad, turbulent chinsha river crashed its way through deep mountain valleys along the szechwan-yunnan border, the surrounding terrain being of great strategic importance. the red army was faced with the danger of being trapped and wiped out in the deep valley should it fail to slash a way north across the river. chiang kai-shek's planes flew over the area every day trying to detect our movement. it was a race against time. the red army, marching by night, approached the chinsha river by three routes: the first army group was to seize the lungchieh ferry, the third army group the hungmen ferry, the cadres' regiment the chiaoche ferry, while the fifth army group was again to provide cover to the other units by serving as rear-guard.

the cadres' regiment stole across the chinsha river and sprang an attack on the enemy, destroying a whole platoon. the regiment immediately took control of both ends of the chiaoche ferry and seized seven ferry boats. the main force of the regiment sped on to the plateau 30 li away, traversing the yawning valley on the north bank of the river and routing the enemy reinforcements from szechwan. the river was very swift flowing at the hungmen ferry and very wide at the lungchieh ferry, where enemy planes flying at low altitudes could harass the crossing. therefore, the first and third army groups moved to the chiaoche ferry to cross the river under the protecting fire of a division of the fifth army group.

three days later, about six regiments of the enemy's "dare-to-die" 13th division approached the chiaoche ferry in pursuit of the red army. but they were beaten back in a surprise attack by the fifth army group, and were forced to retreat along the chinsha river in utter confusion. by that time chiang kai-shek had discovered the change in the red army's tactics and called a meeting in kweiyang, which studied the specific features of our army's recent operations and decided on a tactic of "long pursuit, well-planned attack" to save his forces from annihilation by the red army. now far away from its parent body and stunned by events, the kuomintang's 13th division dared

not take action and dug itself in at tuanchieh. by the aid of the seven ferry boats captured from the enemy our army crossed the chinsha river at the chiaoche ferry in nine days and nine nights. when large enforcements of the enemy arrived on the tenth day, the red army was already far ahead, and all the ferry boats were destroyed.

thus the red army extricated itself from the several hundred thousand kuomintang troops hot on its heels or trying to intercept and encircle it. this was a decisive victory in the course of the red army's strategic move. after a rest of five days at huili in southwestern szechwan, the red army continued its drive northward. it passed sichang and luku and entered areas where the yi people dwelt in compact communities. adhering to the national policy outlined by chairman mao, we entered into an alliance with the chieftains of the kuchi tribe and succeeded in neutralizing the laowu tribe. to the lohung tribe which constantly attacked us under promptings from chiang kai-shek's secret agents, we repeatedly explained that our policy was to help the minority nationalities achieve liberation. thanks to the party's national policy, the red army passed through the yi areas unhindered and reached the ferry-crossing of anshunchang on the south bank of the tatu river.

this place was where shih ta-kai of the taiping heavenly kingdom suffered a final defeat when his army failed to cross the tatu river and march north. the river cut its way through gaping valleys banked by towering mountains which extended for a distance of fifty li. the terrain afforded little room for an army to manoeuvre or deploy its forces, and we were exposed to the danger of being ambushed and destroyed by the enemy. the szechwan warlords had once boasted that they would make a second shih ta-kai there and bring about the final defeat of the red army. a szechwan warlord had a battalion stationed at anshunchang. it had only one small boat, the others having been hauled to the north shore. we surrounded the szechwan troops at anshunchang, commandeered the small boat and organized a shock force to cross the tatu river. as soon as our eighteen volunteers got to the other side, they crushed the enemy and took the ferry. they were followed by the first division which, after crossing, cleared the north bank of enemy troops and routed a brigade of the szechwan warlord liu wen-hui at hualinping. then, marching abreast of the second division on the south bank, it swept onwards along the river towards the luting bridge. the second division was the first to reach the iron-chain bridge and, giving the enemy no time to destroy the structure, crossed the tatu and joined the first division.

this was in june 1935. the red army forces then proceeded to fight the battle of hanyuan and routed four regiments of the szechwan warlord's army. they passed through tienchuan, lushan and paohsing and crossed the

chiachin mountain, the first awe-inspiring snow mountain along the route of the long march. tawei and maokung in northwestern szechwan were taken on the way to the triumphant joining of forces with the fourth front army.

four

while the central red army was on the long march, the fourth front army in the szechwan-shensi base area successfully smashed the enemy's encirclement. but persisting in his flight-ist line of right opportunism, chang kuo-tao abandoned this base area and led all his units on a retreat westward. after crossing the chialing, fuchiang and minchiang rivers, they reached the neighbourhood of lihsien county and maokung, where they joined forces with the first front army.

chairman mao always adhered to the correct policy of waging an inner-party struggle against the mistakes committed by chang kuo-tao. after the joining of forces, a meeting of the political bureau of the central committee was called at lianghokou and it decided to continue the march northward. chairman mao led the army as it set out in late june, and went on to cross many high peaks of the tahsueh mountains, and reached maoerhkai near sungpan. but chang kuo-tao still clung to his erroneous line of flight-ism. before the joining of forces of the first and fourth front armies he had rigged up a "northwestern federated government". this revealed that he had an eye to the northwest, including sikang, chinghai, northwestern kansu and even sinkiang. sticking to his original plan, he retreated towards the minority nationality areas in sikang and chinghai, and ignored the many telegrams from the party's central committee against this move.

meanwhile, chairman mao had ordered stocks of food to be built up in preparation for the trek across the marshlands ahead. he remained at maoerhkai for a whole month, waiting for a change in chang kuo-tao's attitude. it was a critical period with the japanese imperialists intensifying their aggression of china. in less than four years after the september 18th incident of 1931, they had attacked and occupied china's three northeastern provinces, then jehol, and then province after province in northern china until almost half of our territory had been tramped underfoot by them. as early as january in 1933, the chinese communist party had issued a declaration expressing its readiness to unite, under three conditions, with all the other armies in the country for joint resistance to japanese aggression. but the kuomintang reactionaries, closing their eyes to the peril threatening the very existence of the nation, were servile to the japanese invaders and prepared to sell-out. at the same time, dreaming of stamping out the red army, they continued to mass ever greater numbers of troops under their command to pursue, attack and encircle the red army. their betrayal aroused mounting indignation in many circles. in contrast, the firm and just stand of our party gained the deep

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sympathy of public opinion, and the people looked to our party to shoulder the heavy task of fighting the japanese aggressors. our party had long called for an end to the civil war and for united resistance to the japanese invaders. it gained the hearty support of people of all strata and dealt a blow to chiang kai-shek's reactionary policy of persisting in the civil war.

shortly afterwards, the political bureau of the party's central committee met at maoerhkai, adopted resolutions on the political situation and outlined the current tasks arising out of the joining of forces of the red army's first and fourth front armies. it was decided to push north along two routes. the right route was to be taken by an army comprised of the first and third army groups of the first front army and the fourth and 30th armies of the fourth front army. it would be led by the party's central committee and chairman mao. the left route was to be followed by a combination of the ninth and 31st armies of the fourth front army and the fifth and ninth army groups of the first front army. it would be led by commander-in-chief chu teh and chang kuo-tao.

the right-route army waded through the marshlands and drove on towards panyu, pahsi and ahhsi, putting one of hu tsung-nan's divisions out of action along the paotso river. the army on the other route set out from chokechi and moved across the marshlands towards ahpa and panyu. upon arrival at ahpa, chang kuo-tao revealed more evidence of his personal ambitions to split the party. he cabled the party's central committee, demanding that the whole of the right-route army turn southward. the central committee sent him several messages, trying to correct his mistake of attempting to go south, and pointing out that the only way out was to march north. later he was even sternly ordered to do so. chang kuo-tao, however, flagrantly defied the central committee's instructions and stuck to his erroneous line.

the right-route army was reduced to merely 7,000-8,000 men but the central committee was firm in its determination to continue pressing north. in september, this army started from pahsi, crossed the paotso river, advanced along the pailung river, traversed precipitous mountain paths and conquered the natural barrier of the latzukou pass. then it crossed the minshan mountains, leaving behind the snow mountains and the marshlands, and reached hatapu between minhsien and hsiku in southern kansu. the enemy hastily mustered 200,000-300,000 troops in an attempt to block the red army's advance by attacking it off the weishui river. our units, after a two-day rest at hatapu, made a feint move towards tienshui and thus enticed the enemy to concentrate his main force there. meantime, we marched non-stop between wushan and changhsien, breaking through the kuomintang's cordon along the weishui river and occupying suolo and tungwei in quick succession. in october, our army passed through areas inhabited by the hui people and cut

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through the enemy blockades between huining and chingning, and between pingliang and kuyuan, beating off four enemy cavalry regiments dogging at our heels. we then crossed the towering liupan mountains, passed huanhsien and arrived at wuchi, a small town in the revolutionary base area of northern shensi, where we joined hands with the 15th army group operating there. during the battle of chihlo, we foiled chiang kai-shek's third campaign of "encirclement and suppression" in the shensi-kansu border region, and paved the way for the establishment in northwestern china of the general headquarters from which the party's central committee was subsequently to direct the chinese revolution.

after the party's central committee arrived in northern shensi, its political bureau met in wayaopao in december 1935. the wayaopao meeting criticized the mistaken view in the party that the chinese national bourgeoisie could not be an ally of the workers and peasants in the common fight against japan, and decided on the tactics of an anti-japanese national united front. it drew attention to the protracted character of the chinese revolution, and criticized the narrow-minded closed-doorism and overhastiness with regard to the revolution that had existed in the party for a long time. these mistaken ideas were the root cause of the serious setbacks of the party and the red army during the second revolutionary civil war. the tsunyi meeting held during the course of the long march could only make decisions on the most urgent military and organizational problems of the moment. only when the red army reached northern shensi after the long march was it possible for the party's central committee and comrade mao tsetung to deal systematically with the various problems of tactics in the political sphere. the wayaopao meeting was one of paramount importance. after this meeting, chairman mao made his report "on tactics against japanese imperialism". the report defined the party's policy at that time and raised, in a systematic way, the question of establishing an anti-japanese national united front. it also summed up the fundamental experiences of the first and second revolutionary civil wars and outlined the party's basic line for the period of the democratic revolution.

after chang kuo-tao's open breach with the party's central committee he arbitrarily led the left-route army and two armies of the right-route army, which originally were part of the fourth front army, to recross the marshlands and snow mountains and to retreat towards tienchuan and lushan on the szechwan-sikang border. when he reached chomutiao, he revealed his whole scheme and turned to open betrayal of the party. he announced the formation of a bogus central committee under his own chairmanship. in the face of this situation, commander-in-chief chu teh resolutely upheld chairman mao's correct policy concerning inner-party struggle and maintained a firm and principled political stand. chang kuo-tao tried to make him issue a statement

opposing the party's central committee. chu teh not only sternly refused to do this but patiently explained the central committee's correct policy to the cadres.

the fourth front army stayed in the tienchuan-lushan region for three months, during which chou hun-yuan's troops of the kuomintang's central army entered szechwan to attack us in co-ordination with liu hsiang's units. the two sides fought a battle which grew in ferocity, causing heavy losses to our army. at this juncture, however, chang kuo-tao became hesitant. it was only after the breach of a sector of his defence line that he was forced to retreat westward to taofu, luhuo, chanhua, kantse and tachinszu, still attempting to flee in the direction of sining, chinghai province.

by that time the second front army, which had started out from the base areas along the hunan-hupeh-szechwan-kweichow border had also arrived at kantse. it had travelled a long distance fighting continuous and arduous battles right through kweichow and yunnan provinces. chu teh, jen pi-shih, ho lung, kuan hsiang-ying and other comrades resolutely defended the correct line of the party's central committee. large numbers of cadres in the fourth front army had also come to realize the fallacy of going south and demanded that the troops march north to resist the japanese invaders. renegade chang kuo-tao's divisive plot was thwarted. he was forced to dissolve his bogus central committee and lead the army north.

starting its journey from kantse, the army passed tungku, ahpa and paotso, recrossed the snow mountains and marshlands and reached southern kansu in august. by this time, the party's central committee had ordered comrades nieh jung-chen and tso chuan to lead their troops in a westward expedition to prepare the way for the north bound second and fourth front armies. it also made preparations for a battle with the kuomintang army in the area between chingning and huining. the second and fourth front armies branched out into two columns, the former taking the right route and the latter the left. the right-route army swept eastward along a line between hsiho and wushan, conquering in succession chenghsien, huihsien, kanghsien and liangtang in eastern kansu, and laying siege to fenghsien in western shensi. this action was designed to hamstring the forces under the kuomintang general hu tsung-nan. by this time the units of nieh jung-chen and tso chuan had already encircled the enemy troops under mao ping-wen and hsu ke-hsiang. when nieh jung-chen and tso chuan asked chang kuo-tao to join them in sweeping up the surrounded kuomintang troops, he still refused to divorce himself from the flight-ist mistake. under the pretext of preparing battles at minhsien-lintao sector he even had the audacity to lead the left-route army to retreat still further west, his destination being sining of chinghai. the discontent shown by the

rank and file and the difficulties involved in crossing the yellow river made him realize that he had no alternative but to turn back.

his personal ambitions unsatisfied, chang kuo-tao made a pretext of carrying out the plan for the ningsia campaign and again ordered the fourth front army to force the yellow river to the west. only part of this army was able to get across the river before the kuomintang troops under hu tsung-nan arrived and seized control of the ferry. in accordance with chang kuo-tao's plan, the units that had succeeded in crossing the yellow river moved westward to kanchou and suchou, where they were encircled time and again by the kuomintang forces. though they fought heroically in counter-actions, they were finally defeated.

chang kuo-tao's errors brought incalculable losses to the party and the red army. it was only thanks to the fact that the correct leadership of the central committee headed by comrade mao tsetung was established throughout the party after the tsunyi meeting that chang kuo-tao's errors did not cause greater harm to the revolution. comrade mao tsetung's correct leadership played a decisive role in saving the fourth front army from chang kuo-tao's disastrous incorrect line, in preserving the chinese workers' and peasants' red army under extraordinarily difficult conditions, and in ensuring the victorious conclusion of the long march.

in october 1936, the three branches of the red army's main force, namely, the first, second and fourth front armies, joined hands in huining, central kansu. then came the shanchengpao battle. a whole division of hu tsung-nan's forces was wiped out and the long march was brought to a triumphant end. thenceforth our army, closing its ranks under the correct leadership of the party's central committee headed by comrade mao tsetung, embarked on the struggle for realization of the party's policy of forming an anti-japanese national united front in order to hasten an upswing in the resistance movement against japan.

looking back on the long march as a whole, we can clearly see that its victory was achieved only after completely rectifying the "left" erroneous line and establishing the leadership of comrade mao tsetung's correct line; it was achieved only after a resolute struggle against chang kuo-tao's right opportunist line and his divisive plot and by firmly implementing comrade mao tsetung's correct proposition.

we can also see that comrade mao tsetung's long-tested revolutionary strategic thinking, which integrates marxism-leninism with china's concrete conditions, is the sole correct guiding thinking for the chinese revolution. it alone can give the chinese communist

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movement unmatched vitality and the revolutionary troops all-conquering fighting strength. it was only thanks to its guidance that the red army was able miraculously to triumph over the numerous hardships and difficulties, complete the long march and advance toward new victories.

with iron-clad facts, the long march declared the invincibility of the chinese communists armed with mao tsetung thought.

PLA Units Commemorate 40th Anniversary of Victory of Long March

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

with revolutionary pride, the commanders and fighters of various units of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army have in the past few days commemorated the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army.

they have held meetings and discussions on the long march, and presented theatrical items in praise of chairman mao's revolutionary line and the heroic deeds performed during the long march. a great number of veteran red armymen have gone to companies and joined young fighters in recalling the fine tradition of the red army and studying the revolutionary line. some regiments that were set up in the red army days have composed theatrical items and made lantern slides about the long march to educate the younger generation in the army's fine tradition.

a number of a units have conducted training marches along the route the red army passed during the long march. in tsunyi, maoerhkai, yenan and the places where the red army fought heroically against the kuomintang reactionary troops, veteran and armymen told young fighters about the history of the struggle between the two lines and the battles at that time.

after studying the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party during the long march, the commanders and fighters got a deeper understanding of chairman mao's teaching "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." they said that chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line is the only correct line guiding the chinese revolution from victory to victory.

in the northern part of kiangsi province where the red army's first front army set out, commanders and fighters

of a p.l.a. unit got together with veteran red armymen and veteran red guards to reminisce the struggle between the two lines during the long march. the "red army regiment" under the peking units had followed chairman mao in the long march. on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march, the regiment's commanders and fighters studied chairman mao's relevant writings and recalled the fighting course. they pledged to study the marxist theory more assiduously and foster the style of arduous struggle. the cadres and fighters held that so long as we firmly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, revolution triumphs and develops, no matter how tortuous its course may be. the revolution suffers setbacks and defeats when deviating from chairman mao's line. though there are numerous difficulties and obstacles on the road of continuing the revolution, we can surmount them and press ahead victoriously by carrying forward the red army's revolutionary spirit of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and by adhering to the party's basic line.

the study of the revolutionary heroism of the red army has fired the commanders and fighters of various p.l.a. units with greater revolutionary enthusiasm to combat and prevent revisionism and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. on a snow-clad plateau, heroic army truck drivers put chairman mao's verses on the long march in their cabins and bravely drove ahead against snowstorms.

in railway construction sites, fighters of the railway corps carved a motto on a precipice: "learn from the red army and break through the well-nigh impassable to build railways". they worked energetically under difficult natural condition.

fighters of the second company under the chengtu units went camping along the route of the long march and reached the anshunchang crossing on the tatu river. veteran boatman shuai shih-kao, who braved gunfire and ferried the 17 heroes across the river 40 years ago, took young fighters to visit the long march commemorative hall there, and told them about the fighting at that time. with emotion like surging waves on the river, they said: "the red army was not afraid of any difficulties during the long march. we must take over the banner of the red army and fear neither hardships nor death for the sake of the revolution.

cadres and fighters of the "good eighth company on nanking road" said: "for the past two decades, we have maintained our fine quality of plain living and hard struggle, by relying on marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, and carrying forward the spirit of the long march and the revolutionary tradition of the red army. in order to firmly and correctly carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we will forever keep in mind that spirit and tradition.

some veteran fighters in the first, second and fourth front armies of the red army and the northern shensi red army were filled with revolutionary fervour after they reviewed the victorious course of their united struggle and studied once again chairman mao's teaching "unite to win still greater victories."

p.l.a. commanders and fighters said: "reviewing the long march, we have gained further understanding of the great significance in keeping to the correct line and upholding unity for struggle. during the new historical period of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, we are determined to carry forward the revolutionary tradition of the red army, bear in mind the experience of history, conscientiously carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line and unite to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and get prepared against war.

PLA Art Troupes Feature Red Army's Long March

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

a round of theatrical shows was started by people's liberation army art troupes at four theatres here today in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the historic long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army.

included in the repertoire are the modern drama "long march", the vocal suite "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march", the dances "storming the luting bridge", "wind flutters the red flags as we scale the snow-capped mountains" and "years of hardship" and a variety of vocal and instrumental solos, choral singing and military band music. though diverse in their presentation and approach, all these items sing warm praises of the heroic exploits of the red army on the long march, its tremendous historic significance and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

like the play "long march", the vocal suite gives prominence to the struggle between the two lines within the party at the time and the united struggle waged by the various units of the red army. with its strong emotion and great momentum, the vocal suite "the red army fears not a distant march" drew warm acclaim from workers-peasant-soldier audiences at its debut in the capital a decade ago. now with new improvements on the lyric by the writer comrade hsiao hua and thanks to the painstaking rehearsals by the song and dance ensemble of the p.l.a. peking units, the suite is coming out with still greater artistic impact and instructive significance.

combining passionate recitation with distinctive national style of music, the suite shows how the red army men turned their thoughts to chairman mao in those hard days when the red army was compelled to make the strategic movement after chairman mao was excluded from leadership in the party and the army by wang ming and company. the songs pay warm tribute to the heroism of the red army in surmounting a host of difficulties and advancing triumphantly under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao after the tsunyi meeting, smashing the encirclement, pursuit, obstruction and interception by several hundred thousand reactionary troops sent by chiang kai-shek. the songs also depict the victorious joining of forces of the various red army units in northern shensi and the hearty welcome they received from the people of the border region. this work of music vividly demonstrates that the victory of the long march was a victory won by chairman mao's revolutionary line over the "left" and right opportunist lines of wang ming and chang kuo-tao. it shows that so long as the revolutionary people resolutely follow chairman mao's revolutionary line, they will be able to vanquish all enemies and win victory no matter how tortuous the path of the revolution may be.

as part of their celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march, literary and art workers in the p.l.a. have created and rehearsed many theatrical items featuring this historic event. they are presenting these items in army units, factories and villages by way of publicizing the glorious revolutionary traditions of the red army and encouraging the army and people to march forward along chairman mao's revolutionary line and win new success on the road of continuing the revolution.

Peking Press Commemorate 40th Anniversary of Victory of Long March

(NCNA-English Peking, Octq 19, 1975)

the "people's daily", the "liberation army daily" and all other peking papers today give frontpage prominence to a huge photo of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the photo, captioned "chairman mao in northern shensi", was taken by edgar snow in 1936.

on the upper right corner of the frontpage are these slogans in red: "in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march" and "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line".

to the right of the photo, the papers carry the quotations from chairman mao: "the long march is the first of its kind in the annals of history, ... it is a

manifesto, a propaganda force, a seeding-machine." "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. when the party's line is correct, we have everything: if we have no men, we will have them; if we have no rifles, we can get them; if we do not have state power, we will be able to seize it. if the line is incorrect, we will lose what we already have." and "unite to win still greater victories."

the press also frontpages chairman mao's poem "the long march" in his own hand-writing.

today's "people's daily" and other papers give the upper half of the second page to an editorial of the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" entitled "in commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the long march", and the lower half of the page to reference material about the great long march.

all papers devote the third page to an article entitled "looking back on the long march" by liu po-cheng.

the "people's daily" carries poems in commemoration of the long march on the fifth page. the "liberation army daily" devotes the upper half of the fourth page to a suite of poems entitled "the red army fears not the trials of a distant march" and the fifth page to photos in commemoration of the long march.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Woman Writer Han Suyin

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with woman writer han suyin, and entertained her to dinner after the meeting.

han suyin will shortly leave peking to visit southwest china.

SMALL INDUSTRIES

Central China Prefecture Runs Small Industries for Agriculture

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 19, 1975)

hsinhsiang prefecture in central china is turning out walking tractors, diesel engines, pumps and a large quantity of chemical fertilizer. the total industrial output value of the small machinery plants, fertilizer factories, iron and steel works and collieries in 1974 was six times that of 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the prefecture, with 16 counties and cities, draws on local manpower and material in running industry. it now has 3,500 big and medium-sized tractors, 7.5 times the 1965 figure. around 65 per cent of the prefecture's 578,000 hectares of farmland is worked by machines. the total capacity of drainage and irrigation machinery is eight times that in 1965, covering 70 per cent of the farmland. all rural people's communes and 96 per cent of the production brigades have electricity. processing of farm and side-line produce is basically mechanized or semi-mechanized.

large-scale farmland improvement was undertaken in 1968 in the movement to learn from tachai. but there was not enough cement for the reservoirs and canals and other water conservancy projects. the same was true for motors, diesel engines, pumps and tubes for new wells. the prefecture and its counties set up 16 small cement plants with a total annual output of 300,000 tons, enough for the water conservancy projects. the prefecture in recent years, has built 140 small and medium-sized reservoirs, more than 3,000 storage ponds, 1,000 pumping stations and 6,000 kilometres of cement and stone canal embankments.

small machinery plants in the past three years turned out 30,000 diesel engines, 20,000 electric motors and a million pumps, well tubes and hoses for the 48,000 pump wells.

the development of agricultural production calls for more fertilizer. more than 30,000 tons of nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizer are now being produced annually by the 17 nitrogenous fertilizer plants and 17 phosphorous fertilizer plants. an average of 697.5 kilogrammes of fertilizer were applied to each hectare last year.

seven small iron-smelting and steel rolling mills now produce 90,000 tons of pig iron and 14 small coal pits provide 1.8 million tons of coal a year. dozens

of local machinery plants joined their efforts in producing over 10,000 forage cutters in one year to help the communes expand hog raising quickly. likewise, 14 factories achieved a yearly production capacity of 10,000 diesel engines in half a year.

factories at the prefecture and county levels have given technical assistance to 200 people's communes and 80 percent of the production brigades in setting up farm machinery repair works and groups.

since 1970, gross grain output has risen annually by 10.2 percent. despite serious drought, it achieved an average per hectare yield of 4.5 tons in 1974. per hectare wheat yield on over 333,000 hectares this summer was ten per cent higher than last summer.

FILM

More Movie Showing for Minority Nationalities

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 18, 1975)

in a courtyard halfway up a mountain in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, twelve adults and children of miao nationality sat spellbound watching a film, and they enjoyed every minute of it.

when the film came to an end, yanghanpaochi, the host, stepped forward to thank the film projection team. "just think of seeing a film in our own courtyard excl. this was beyond imagination in the old society."

multi-national kwangsi has twelve nationalities. before liberation, they were poverty-stricken and down-trodden minority and were forced to live in out-of-the-way places or deep in the mountains. cinema houses were far away in the cities, beyond their reach even if they had had the money to pay to enter them.

liberation ushered in a new epoch for the minority nationalities in this region as in all of china. the development of socialist economic construction has brought a steady improvement in the life of the people of all nationalities.

particular attention has been paid to the cultural life of the minority people by the party and government organizations. films, shown free of charge, are regularly

brought to the remote and mountainous areas. sin great cultural revolution, 1,100 mobile projecti two and a half times the former number -- have been active in the countryside. they cater for 12,000 production brigades at forty thousand cultural centres but this is still inadequate to cover all the commune members, particularly those living in small hamlets scattered in the mountainous areas.

people's communes or production brigades began in recent years to buy projection apparatus and the departments concerned lent a hand in training projectionists from among the commune members. as to brigades of minority nationalities in the outlying hilly areas, apparatus was subsidized or provided gratis by the state. now two hundred production brigades have projection teams of their own, and some people's communes have projection teams operating in all their brigades. moreover, the film workers in this region have dubbed a number of films in the chuang, miao and tung dialects to warm welcome of these people. this and the tireless efforts of the "barefoot" projectors, who do farm work during the day and show films in the evening, has brought the cinema to an ever-widening audience in the countryside. mountain dwellers and people in sparsely inhabited areas now literally have films on the doorstep.

abiding by chairman mao's teaching that "literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers," the barefoot projection teams do their work with dedication and enthusiasm. one hard-working team trudged through deep snow drifts to make a scheduled showing at an outlying production team. they set up their equipment and were about to start, when they noticed that one of the elder women members was not present. they knew she was a five-guarantee pensioner (i.e. being without kin to support her, she is provided with food, clothing, housing, fuel and medical care by the collective), and realized that it was probably difficult for a woman of her age to get there in the snow. one of the projection team members ran off to fetch and help her. after the film, he took her back to her house safe and sound. instances of this kind are legion among the barefoot film projection teams that tour the chinese countryside.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Agricultural Workers' Study Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, met and feted here this evening an albanian agricultural workers' study group led by vice-minister of agriculture stavri orgocka.

albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy here were present on the occasion.

present were liang chang-wu, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chang shih-ta, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the china-albania friendship people's commune.

in his toast at the banquet, minister sha feng warmly praised the albanian people for the great achievements they have made in agricultural production under the leadership of comrade enver hoxha.

the cooperation and friendly exchanges on the agricultural front between china and albania have made constant progress in recent years, he said. the current visit by the study group will surely enhance the friendly cooperation between the agricultural workers of the two countries, promote a rapid development in agricultural production in the two countries and strengthen the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples.

vice-minister stavri orgocka said in his toast: you have just successfully convened the national conference on learning from tachai. this conference marks a new stage in china's agricultural development and the targets and tasks set at the conference will give further impetus to the all-round development in china's agriculture.

in the great struggle for building socialism, he said, albania and china have learned from and helped each other and the people of the two countries have forged an unbreakable great friendship.

the meeting and the banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

the 15-member group is made up mainly of cadres at grassroots level and members of agricultural co-
it arrived in peking by air this morning for a stay of china at chinese invitation.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Official Delegation of Government of State of Bahrain Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi, minister of finance, wound up its visit to peking and left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned chiu wen-min and chang hsing-chiao.

while in peking, the delegation visited a people's commune and factories and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

a delegation of the birmingham chamber of industry and commerce of britain led by dr. d.v. atterton left here today to visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 12 at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade. during its stay here, the delegation was met by wang yao-ting, chairman of the host council. it held talks with chinese foreign trade corporations and went sight-seeing here.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Canadian Veterinary Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here yesterday with a canadian veterinary delegation led by dr. albert ernest lewis.

chin feng-chu, leading member of a chinese department concerned was present on the occasion.

canadian ambassador to china john small was also present.

the delegation arrived in china on october 8 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry. the canadian friends made a study tour of peking and inner mongolia, where they visited agricultural, industrial, educational and scientific units and places of historical interest.

the delegation left here today to tour shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND CONGO

Congolese Delegation Leaves Luta for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 18, 1975)

the delegation of the political department under the general staff of the national people's army of the congo led by captain goma-foutou, deputy chief of the n.p.a.c. general staff, wound up its visit to shenyang and luta and left by air today to visit shanghai. the guests are travelling in the company of lu tsun-fu, director of the mass work department under the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army.

the delegation arrived in shenyang from peking by air on october 14 and went on to luta two days later.

during their stay in shenyang and luta, the distinguished congolese guests were honoured at banquets hosted by tsou yen, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. shenyang units, and the luta garrison of the p.l.a.

the guests visited industrial and educational units, harbours, shops and people's air defence installations. they also saw a display of target shooting by militiamen and attended song, dance and acrobatic performances. the distinguished congolese guests were given a warm welcome and friendly reception wherever they went.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Protocol on Session of Sino-Czechoslovak Joint Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

a protocol on the 17th session of the joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation between the people's republic of china and the czechoslovak socialist republic was signed here today.

the protocol was signed by sun yu-yu, acting chairman of the chinese group to the joint commission and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine building, and antonin mrazek, acting chairman of the czechoslovak group to the joint commission and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

among those present at the signing ceremony were han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and karel kurka, czechoslovak ambassador to china.

Vice Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Meets Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation

(NCNA - English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with the czechoslovak scientific and technical cooperation delegation. the delegation is led by antonin mrazek, czechoslovak acting chairman of the joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation between czechoslovakia and china and vice-minister of technological and investment development.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was present.

also present were sun yu-yu, chinese acting chairman of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and others.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Delegation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Marseille Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

a french delegation of the chamber of commerce and industry of marseille led by jacques faure wound up its friendly visit to peking, and left here by air today for shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

the delegation arrived here on october 14. li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the delegation in peking. liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, also met the delegation. the delegation had business talks with china's national corporations of foreign trade and the peking art and craft company, and went sightseeing in peking.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Ghanaian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the ghanaian journalists delegation led by martin tay, deputy director of the information services department under the ministry of information.

ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei was present on the occasion.

also present were li chien-feng and liu pai.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Guinean Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the guinean government trade delegation led by abdoulaye toure, minister of foreign trade.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara was present.

also present were minister of foreign trade li chiang, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry chou ming-chi and deputy departmental director of foreign trade hsueh na.

Trade Protocol between China and Guinea Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 18, 1975)

a trade protocol for 1976 between china and guinea was signed in peking this afternoon. the protocol was signed by li chiang, minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, and abdoulaye toure, minister of foreign trade of the republic of guinea, on behalf of their respective governments.

guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara attended the signing ceremony.

attending on the chinese side were chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, and others.

Guinean Government Trade Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the guinean government trade delegation led by abdoulaye toure, minister of foreign trade, left peking by air this morning for a visit to shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading

members of departments concerned chang hsing-chiao, sha wei and wang yi-min.

on hand was guinean ambassador to china aboubacar kamara.

while in peking, the delegation visited industrial and agricultural establishments and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Chinese Acrobats Give Premiere in Iceland

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Oct. 18, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here today to the warm welcome of over 2,000 spectators.

among the spectators were icelandic prime minister geir hallgrimsson, foreign minister einar agustsson, finance minister matthias mathiesen, president of the supreme court benedikt sigurjonsson and other high-ranking officials.

kristjan gudlaugsson, chairman of the iceland-china cultural society, also saw the performance.

chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung and diplomatic envoys of other countries to iceland were also present.

gisli halldorsson, president of the sports association of iceland, made a welcome speech.

the chinese acrobats performed 14 items with strong national characteristics and received enthusiastic applause.

the troupe arrived here from copenhagen on october 16.

chinese ambassador chen tung gave a reception on october 17 for the visit of the acrobatic troupe.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Japanese Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the japanese hyogo prefecture delegation for japan-china friendship. leader of the delegation is governor of hyogo prefecture tokitada sakai and deputy leaders are keinosuke ozaki and toru tamura.

present on the occasion were liao cheng-chih, president, wang yun-sheng, vice-president, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general, of the china-japan friendship association.

Hyogo Prefecture Delegation for Japan-China Friendship Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the hyogo prefecture delegation for japan-china friendship left here this evening for a visit to other parts of china at the end of its friendly visit to tientsin and peking. it will return home after visiting shanghai.

leader of the delegation is tokitada sakai, governor of hyogo prefecture, and the deputy leaders are keinosuke ozaki and toru tamura.

they were seen off at the railway station by wang yun-sheng, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua and hsing jen-hsien.

CHINA AND KOREA

Kim Il Sung Visits Chinese Exhibition

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 18, 1975)

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, visited the chinese exhibition here this morning.

president kim il sung was warmly greeted at the gate of the exhibition hall by chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and leader of the chinese exhibition li hsi-fu who showed the president round the exhibition.

also accompanying the president were korean party and government leaders hyon mu gwang and kong jin tae, and minister of foreign trade kye ung tae, and vice-minister of foreign affairs li song hi.

the president heard an account of the exhibition and saw with keen interest the pavilions of china-korea friendship and agriculture, light and heavy industries. he was elated at the achievements of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

concluding his visit, president kim il sung expressed deep thanks to chairman mao tsetung, the communist party of china and the chinese people for the holding of the exhibition on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea.

upon his departure, the president was warmly seen off by the chinese personnel who thanked the president for taking the trouble to visit the exhibition and showing his deep solicitude for it.

CHINA AND MALI

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets with Madame Mariam Traore, Wife of Malian Head of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and members of the party accompanying her on the visit to china: madame traore nee astou sangare, wife of member of the military committee for national liberation youssouf traore, and secretary for foreign relations of the malian national union of women; madame oulematou keita, wife of minister of finance and commerce founeke keita, and

secretary for economic affairs of the malian national union of women; madame hawa thiero, secretary for information of the malian national union of women; and souleymane diabate, attache to the presidency of the government. malian ambassador to china sinaly thera was present on the occasion.

at the meeting, chairman mao extended a warm welcome to madame mariam traore and her party on their visit to china. after shaking hands with all the distinguished guests, chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with madame mariam traore and ambassador sinaly thera. chairman mao asked them to convey his cordial greetings to the head of state of mali moussa traore.

present at the meeting were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung, and deputy departmental directors of the chinese foreign ministry chi tsung-hua, tang wen-sheng and lo hsu.

Madame Mariam Traore Gives Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the malian head of state and president of the malian national union of women, gave a banquet here this evening.

among the guests were vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of public health chang chih-chiang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress fu yu-fang, madame lin chia-mei, and leading members of departments concerned.

diplomatic envoys of guinea, mauritania and senegal to china and their wives were present.

madame mariam traore and vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed toasts at the banquet which proceeded in a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and women of china and mali.

madame mariam traore said in her toast: "our visit is registered within the framework of the profound affection our two friendly peoples have always cherished for each other because of their common experiences, not only in consideration of the misery they suffered in the past, but also of the struggle they have waged for liberation from colonialist domination and oppression.

"today our two countries are engaged in the construction of an independent national economy by their own efforts. they are waging a consistent struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, hegemonism, zionism and racism.

"they are maintaining fraternal relations of cooperation in all fields on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty and integrity, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affaires, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. we are overjoyed.

"as we will soon visit the interior of your country," madame mariam traore said, "i would like to convey to the heroic chinese people, to their party and government the friendly and militant salutations of the people, the military committee for national liberation and the government of mali and their ardent wish for the prosperity of the people's republic of china."

vice-premier li hsien-nien said in his toast: "in the past few days, the distinguished guests visited peking, had friendly contacts with people in the chinese capital, had a discussion with women in peking and exchanged experience of our two countries in women's work. we are pleased to note that your visit has enhanced the friendship between the people including women of our two countries, and promoted the cooperation between the women of china and mali in the cause of liberation. the constant enhancement and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between china and mali by our two sides are entirely in conformity with the basic interest of the people of our two countries and beneficial to the common struggle and solidarity of all countries of the third world against imperialism and hegemonism. let us learn from and support each other and make common progress in this common struggle."

vice-premier li hsien-nien asked madame mariam traore to convey, when she returns home, the cordial regards of the chinese leaders to head of state moussa traore, the chinese people's friend, and bring to the people of mali the profound friendship of the chinese people.

present at the banquet were members of madame mariam traore's party, malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and his wife, diplomatic officials of the malian embassy here and the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications.

madame mariam traore and the other distinguished malian guests, accompanied by ting hsueh-sung, toured the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming dynasty tombs) this morning, and visited the palace museum in the company of fu yu-fang this afternoon.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets and Fetes Maltese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with maltese friend dionysius paul mintoff and gave a dinner in his honour.

dionysius paul mintoff will soon leave peking to visit kwangchow before going home.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Meets Mexican Fishery Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this evening with a mexican fishery delegation led by buben soto lopez.

leading member of an organization concerned pao kuang-tsung was among those present.

the delegation arrived in china on october 16 at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

during their stay in peking, the mexican friends visited agricultural and scientific units and places of historical interest, and held discussions on special topics.

the delegation will leave peking tomorrow to visit kiangsu, shanghai and kwangtung before going home.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Friendly Football Match between Chinese and New Zealand Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the new zealand national football team met the chinese team in the opening friendly match of its china tour before 80,000 spectators at the peking workers' stadium here this evening. the match ended 2:1 in favour of the chinese team.

present were chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned, including li ching-chuan. they met terry killalea and george thomas, leader and deputy leader of the visiting team, before the match started.

new zealand ambassador to china w. bryce harland watched the match and was present at the meeting.

as an indication of the increasing sports exchanges between china and new zealand, a chinese football team visited new zealand in july this year and was given a warm reception by the people and sportsmen of new zealand. the current reciprocal visit by the new zealand football team enabled the people and football players of the two countries to enhance the friendship cemented in the course of such sports exchanges.

both teams played a good game this evening. china's first goal was scored by right winger li shen-che in the sixteenth minute and the second goal by inside right forward jung chih-hsing in the fiftyfifth minute with a fierce shot outside the penalty area. right winger ian ormond scored for new zealand 20 minutes from time.

the new zealand visitors will leave for more friendly matches in southern china.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Petroleum Delegation Concludes Visit to Norway

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the chinese petroleum delegation led by chang wen-pin, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, paid a friendly visit to norway from october 5 to 18 at the invitation of the government of the kingdom of norway.

during the visit, the delegation was hospitably received and warmly welcomed by the norwegian government and people. on october 7, norwegian minister for industry ingvald ulveseth met and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation. on the same evening, the norwegian government gave a dinner in honour of the chinese delegation. on october 17, norwegian foreign minister knut frydenlund met chang wen-pin, leader, and some other members, of the delegation. chinese ambassador to norway tsao chun-keng was also present. the two sides had a friendly conversation.

on the evening of october 17, the chinese ambassador held a reception for the chinese delegation's visit to norway. among the more than 40 guests present were norwegian foreign minister frydenlund and other government officials as well as representatives of factories and business firms.

during its stay in norway, the chinese delegation visited norwegian oil fields in the sea, shipyards, research institutes and schools, and had friendly conversations with people of the petroleum circles there.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Chinese Amity Association Leader Meets Palestine Martyrs Works Society Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the delegation of the palestine martyrs works society led by abu ala, president of the society.

present on the occasion were hamad a.a. alaydi, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and leading members of chinese organizations concerned.

the guests arrived in peking on september 25 at the invitation of the host association. yang chi, vice-president of the association, hosted a banquet in their honour. the palestine guests' itinerary in china also took them to sian, yenan, shanghai, soochow and kwangchow. the delegation is scheduled to leave here shortly.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Photo Exhibition on President Marcos's Visit to China Opens in Philippines

(NCNA-English Peking, oct. 18, 1975)

a photo exhibition on the visit to china made by president marcos of the philippines opened on october 14 in cebu city, the philippine paper "the orient news" reported.

the exhibition entitled "gate of friendship, bridge to tomorrow" was jointly sponsored by the philippine national media production center and the philippino-chinese amity club.

governor of cebu province cut the ribbon and made a speech at the opening ceremony. he said, "these photos have taken down the historical fact of the visit to china of president marcos and were also a great bridge of normalization of the relations between the philippines and china." the exhibition which is composed of over 100 photos would be held for a week. meanwhile, documentary films on president marcos' and madame imelda romualdez marcos' visits to china were shown in cebu city.

Philippine International Chess Delegation Honored at Peking Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

an international chess delegation from the republic of the philippines led by florencio campomanes, vice-president of the federation internationale des echecs (f.i.d.e.), now on a friendly visit to china, was warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the chinese chess association here this evening.

among those present at the function were lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned as well as chinese international chess players and coaches.

addressing the occasion, mao po-hao, vice-president of the chinese chess association, and delegation leader florencio campomanes joined in wishing the traditional friendship between the people and chess players of china and the philippines further development.

the philippine chess players, who arrived here by air yesterday, are scheduled to have two rounds of matches in the chinese capital and then proceed to shanghai and hangchow on further legs of their china tour.

Friendly Chess Match between Philippine and Chinese Teams in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

the visiting chess team of the republic of the philippines met the chinese team in a friendly match at the peking hotel here this afternoon.

lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang chih-fan, were present and met florencio campomanes, leader of the philippine chess delegation. prior to the matches, the visiting delegation was given a warm welcome at a ceremony arranged by the chinese chess association.

the philippine chess team is one of the top teams in asia and has been ranked eleventh in the world. the visitors won the team match 6:4 in a friendly atmosphere. the leaders of the two delegations played the first match. the players of the two countries exchanged experience and learned from one another. the two delegation leaders shook hands with and congratulated each winner. in a keenly contested match that lasted more than four hours, the philippine junior national champion federic tumanon was held to a drawn match by china's 17-year-old tang nung-chun playing in his first international match.

the visitors arrived in peking by air on october 17. the chinese chess association gave a banquet in honour of the visitors yesterday evening.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Bucharest for Home

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Oct. 18, 1975)

a chinese friendship visiting group left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to romania.

leader of the group is wang shih-hui, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress and standing committee member of the hopei provincial committee of the communist party of china, and deputy leader is wang kuei-hua, vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee and chairman of the provincial women's federation.

after its arrival here on september 27, the chinese group was received by gheorghe cioara, member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the party's bucharest city committee.

during its visit in romania, the group was received and honoured at banquets given by vasile vilcu, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and first secretary of the party's constanta county committee; virgil trofin, member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and first secretary of the party's brasov county committee; miu dobrescu, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and first secretary of the party's suceava county committee; richard winter, alternate member of the executive political committee of the party central committee and first secretary of the party's sibiu county committee; and other romanian comrades.

while in romania, the group visited plants, state farms, agricultural cooperatives and scientific research and educational institutions and toured places of historic interest in bucharest city, constanta, brasov and other counties. it was accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception wherever it went.

at the end of the visit, iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee, and secretary, of the party central committee, received all members of the group and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

the chinese group was honoured at banquets given respectively by chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan and romanian departments concerned on october 17 and 18.

when leaving here for home, the chinese group was seen off at the airport by ion popescu-putzuri, member of the party central committee, member of the state council and chairman of the romanian-chinese friendship association, and others.

the chinese ambassador was also present.

Chang Hsiang-shan Fetes Romanian Trade Union Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of a romanian trade union delegation led by gheorghe stuparu, vice-chairman of the central council of the general trade union confederation of romania and president of the bucharest regional trade union council. the guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation over the banquet.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu was present.

among those present were liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council, and leading members of sections concerned of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee ou tang-liang and han hsi-ya.

the romanian delegation arrived here today for a friendly visit to china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Reception Marking Chinese Pavilion Day at International Fair Held in Mogadishu

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Oct. 18, 1975)

a reception marking the chinese pavilion day was given here this evening by chang shih-chieh, chinese ambassador to somalia, and li chuan, head of the chinese pavilion at the 13th mogadishu international fair.

present at the reception were jama mohamed ghalib, somali secretary of state for the interior, mohamed hawad,

secretary of state for public works, abdul rahman nur hersi, secretary of state for finance, yusuf ali osman, secretary of state for livestock, forestry and range, mohamed ali nur, secretary of state for health, brigadier general abdullahi mohamoud hassan, commander of the police force, hassan abshir farah, chairman of the banadir regional revolutionary council and mayor of mogadishu, as well as friends from various circles.

diplomats of various countries to somalia and heads of the delegations of the participating countries in this fair were also present on invitation.

the guests visited the chinese pavilion.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Vice Premier Meets UNCTAD Secretary General

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, chinese vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with gamani corea, secretary-general of the united nations conference on trade and development (u.n.c.t.a.d.), and zammit cutajar, special assistant to the secretary-general.

present on the occasion were liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, and chi chao-chu, deputy director of the foreign ministry's department of international organizations and conferences and treaty and law.

CHINA AND US

US-China People's Friendship Association Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1975)

wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, this evening met and feted the delegation of the national steering committee of the u.s.-china people's friendship association led by william h. hinton, chairman of the association.

the delegation arrived here on september 28 at the invitation of the host association. it visited northeastern and southern china. it is scheduled to leave here for home shortly.

Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and Party Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the u.s. president for national security affairs, and his party arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on a visit to china.

dr. kissinger is accompanied on the visit by his wife nancy m. kissinger.

greeting them at the airport were: chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the u.s.a., wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin ping, chin chia-lin, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chu lin and chien ta-yung.

present were george h.w. bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, his wife and officials of the office.

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Gives Banquet in Honor of US Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, his wife and his party.

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, was present at the banquet. prior to the banquet, he met with dr. henry a. kissinger and his party.

george h.w. bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, and mrs. bush, as well as officials of the liaison office attended the banquet.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and secretary of state kissinger proposed toasts at the banquet.

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said in his toast: "the current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven, and the situation is excellent. the basic contradictions in the world are sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are

increasing. the stark reality is not that detente has developed to a new stage, but that the danger of a new world war is mounting. we do not believe there is any lasting peace. things develop according to objective laws independently of man's will. the only way to deal with hegemonism is to wage a tit-for-tat struggle against it. to base oneself on illusions, to mistake hopes or wishes for reality and act accordingly will only abet the ambitions of expansionism and lead to grave consequences. in this regard, the history of the second world war provides a useful lesson. in the face of the growing danger of war, china's fundamental policy is to dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere and never seek hegemony, to persist in independence and self-reliance and make all necessary preparations. we are deeply convinced that, whatever zigzags and reverses there may be in the development of history, the general trend of the world is towards light and not darkness."

he continued: "a new page was turned in the relations between china and the united states with president nixon's visit to china and the issuance of the shanghai communique by our two sides in 1972. on the whole, sino-u.s. relations have moved forward in the last few years. china and the united states have different social systems and there are essential differences between their policies. however, in the current turbulent world situation, our two sides have common points as well. this has been set forth clearly in the shanghai communique. so long as our two sides earnestly observe in actual practice the principles established in the shanghai communique, there is reason to believe that sino-u.s. relations will continue to move ahead. this is the common desire of the chinese and american peoples. on the chinese side, we will do our part to promote sino-u.s. relations in the spirit of the shanghai communique, as we have done all along."

dr. kissinger said in his toast: today is the fortieth anniversary of the end of the long march. this occasion therefore has profound meaning for the people's republic of china and those here tonight who made that epic journey. that event was testimony to the world as well of the courage and the vision of those who set out on the long march, he added. their success demonstrated that faith was even more important than material circumstances in achieving great things.

dr. kissinger said: "there is no relationship to which the united states assigns greater significance than its ties with the people's republic of china. the differences between us are apparent. our task is not to intensify those differences, but to advance our relationship on the basis of our mutual interests. such a relationship would strengthen each of us. it would threaten no one."

he said: "each country must pursue a policy suitable to its own circumstances. the united states will resist

hegemony as we have already stated in the shanghai communique. but the united states will also make every effort to avoid needless confrontations when it can do so without threatening the security of a third country. in this policy we will be guided by action and reality and not rhetoric."

he added that president ford would soon be coming to china with the intention of strengthening our relations on the basis of the shanghai communique.

"during the next few days we will have the opportunity to exchange views on a wide range of matters of common interest. these regular consultations have become a valuable feature of our relationship," dr. kissinger concluded.

present at the banquet were huang chen, wang hai-jung, chu mu-chih, shen tu, wang yeh-chiu, lin ping, chin chia-lin, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chou chiu-yeh, chu lin, chien ta-yung, li fu-jung, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih and wu wei-jan.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnam People's Army Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Visit PLA Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1975)

the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams led by nguyen ngoc phung with le ba hoi as his deputy today visited one of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of chen chi-tung, deputy director of the department of culture under the p.l.a. general political department. tran huu, first secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here, also accompanied them on the visit.

today, red flags fluttered over the camp site where an atmosphere of the profound friendship between the peoples and armies of china and viet nam prevailed. as the vietnamese comrades-in-arms arrived, the commanders and fighters of the unit lined up to welcome them by beating drums and gongs, playing trumpets and shouting slogans. then, leading member of the unit keng yu-chi gave the vietnamese comrades-in-arms a general account of the history of the unit and its political work and military training at present.

the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams inspected the unit's pharmaceutical workshop run by cadres' families, food processing mill, rice mill, sewing group, piggery and a company club. they also watched theatrical items presented by the soldier amateur propaganda team, rifle, heavy machinegun and mortar target practices and other military drills, including hand-grenade throwing, bayonet fighting and scaling tall buildings. the vietnamese comrades praised the soldiers for their excellent skills. nguyen ngoc phung said: "in our visit today, we have witnessed the fine tradition, fortitude in fighting, courage and high quality of training of the chinese people's liberation army." he wished the soldiers new and greater success in their glorious and sacred cause of safeguarding the socialist motherland.

speaking at the luncheon, keng yu-chi and nguyen ngoc phung expressed the hope that the great friendship and militant unity of the peoples and armies of china and viet nam would remain ever green.

at the end of the performance by the soldier amateur propaganda team this afternoon, nguyen ngoc phung, on behalf of the viet nam people's army men's and women's volleyball teams, presented the unit with a souvenir silk banner and two pictorial albums on viet nam's war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

West German Chancellor Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 17, 1975)

chancellor
helmut schmidt received chinese ambassador wang shu and had a friendly talk with him yesterday.

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Mexico, Norway to Cooperate in Striving for Maritime Rights

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 17, 1975)

mexico and norway have agreed to enter into close cooperation in the area of maritime rights, according to press reports here today.

the accord was reached during a 5-day talks between mexican under-secretary of foreign relations ruben gonzalez sosa and jens evensen, norwegian minister for the law of the sea and fishery limits who visited mexico from october 11 to 16 at the invitation of the mexican government.

both expressed their desire to sponsor in their respective legislatures a law for the establishment of an economic zone of 200 nautical miles and to consult with other governments which intend to establish such zones. the two parties also agreed to continue to cooperate closely at the next session of the united nations conference on the law of the sea.

according to the mexican foreign under-secretary, the fundamental objective of the talks was to coordinate to the greatest possible extent the actions of the two governments to extend their jurisdictional waters and to ensure their sovereign rights over the natural resources therein through the establishment of an economic zone of 200 miles.

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LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

The Campaign of Four Crossings of Ch'ih River Is a Brilliant Example Embodying Chairman Mao's Strategic Thought

by

Chün Ta (钧达)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 17, 1975)

From August to October 1934, the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army began the Long March. In October 1935, organs of the Central Committee and the First Front Army led by Chairman Mao arrived at the town of Wuch'i in northern Shensi and victoriously joined forces with the 15th Army Corps. In October 1936, the First, Second and Fourth Front Armies of the Red Army joined forces at Huining in Kansu Province and brought the 25,000-li Long March that startled the world to a victorious end. At the crucial moment of the Long March, the great leader Chairman Mao personally took command of the Campaign of Four Crossings of Ch'ih River, and that became the strategic turning point of the Red Army from passivity to taking the initiative and from defeat to victory. It embodies a brilliant example of Chairman Mao's strategic thought.

I

In the latter part of the Second Revolutionary Civil War in China, owing to the incorrect leadership of Wang Ming's "Left" opportunist line, the Red Army of the Central Committee was defeated in the Fifth Counter-"Encirclement and Suppression" Campaign. In October 1934, the main force of the Red Army was compelled to evacuate from the revolutionary base areas of the Central Committee and make a strategic shift on a large scale -- the Long March.

At the early stage of the Long March, the "Left" opportunist leaders pushed flightism during the withdrawal, and packing their odds and ends, they

embarked on a long-distance house removal. Although by relying on the heroic fighting of the broad masses of commanders and fighters of the Red Army they were able to smash through the four lines of blockade set by the enemy, they had to pay a high price. After crossing the Hsiang River, the Red Army of the Central Committee was already reduced from the 80,000 men they started out with to about only 30,000 men. When they arrived at the Hunan-Kweichow border, the "Left" opportunist leaders kept to the original plan and insisted on advancing toward the Hunan-Hupeh and Szechwan-Kweichow borders to join up with the Second and the Sixth Army Corps. To prevent our armies from joining forces, Chiang Kai-shek moved a huge army of 400,000 men to block and cut us off. If the Red Army would not change its original plan, it might clash with the superior enemy and run the risk of complete annihilation.

At this crucial moment, Chairman Mao vigorously advocated giving up the plan of joining forces with the Second and the Sixth Army Corps, advancing instead toward Kweichow where the enemy was weaker, taking the initiative, and winning a few battles so that the troops could gain a respite for rest and regrouping. This correct proposal of Chairman Mao was endorsed by the majority of comrades. Therefore the troops advanced toward Kweichow instead, attacked and captured Lip'ing, forded the Wu River and occupied Tsun-i. At Tsun-i, the Party Central Committee held an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau. At this meeting of great historical importance, the mistakes made by "Left" opportunism in military line were rectified, the correctness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was acknowledged once again, and Chairman Mao's leadership in the Party and the Red Army was firmly established. The Party and the Red Army were thus saved at the crucial moment.

"Do not say that the strong pass is guarded with iron. This very day in one step we shall pass its summit." Following the Tsun-i meeting, the greatest problem confronting the Red Army was how to shake off the encirclement, pursuit and interception made by several hundred thousand enemy troops. If this problem was not sovled, it would be impossible to preserve the seed of revolution and there could be no subsequent victory and development. For the sake of changing the long prevailing situation with the Red Army in a passive position of being trounced and beaten, which was caused by the incorrect leadership of the "Left" opportunist line, Chairman Mao personally assumed command of the Campaign of Four Crossings of Ch'ih River.

Toward the end of January 1935, the Red Army of the Central Committee marched northward from Tsun-i district, and made the first crossing of the Ch'ih River in preparation to cross the Yangtze River from Szechwan Province at a point between Luchou and I-pin so as to join forces with the Fourth Front Army at the Szechwan-Shensi base area and move northward to fight the Japanese. This move caused great alarm among the enemy. Fearing that the Red Army might enter Szechwan Province, the Szechwan warlord Liu Hsiang quickly moved troops to take up positions along the Szechwan-Kweichow border and closely blocked the Yangtze River with 36 regiments in an all-out attempt to stop us from moving northward. Meanwhile, the troops under the Hunan warlord Ho Chien encircled and intercept us in the east, the troops under the Kweichow warlord Wang Chia-lieh followed our tail from Tsun-i, three brigades under the Yunnan warlord Lung Yün hurried over from Pichieh, and two columns of Chiang Kai-shek's "Central Army" under the command of Chou Hun-yüan and Wu Ch'i-wei marched northward on the double. In this way, the

"Central Army" of the Kuomintang and the troops of the Szechwan, Hunan, Kweichow and Yunnan warlords had us surrounded.

In view of the heavy concentration of enemy troops and realizing that it was no longer feasible to cross the river, Chairman Mao immediately made a quick decision, temporarily changed the plan of moving north by crossing the Yangtze, and ordered the Red Army to turn back from Hsuyung and Kulin districts in the southern part of Szechwan Province and converge on Ch'ahsi (Weihsin) in the northern part of Yunnan Province to wait for an opportunity to destroy the enemy. After the concentration of our army, Chairman Mao noticed that the enemy was weak in Kweichow Province, and he resolutely ordered the army east, and made the second crossing of the Ch'ih River on February 18 and 19. Seizing hold of the favorable battle conditions, he took a series of positive and determined military actions that led to the annihilation of eight regiments under Wang Chia-lieh at Loushan Pass and in Tsun-i district. On the heels of victory, he captured once again the city of Tsun-i. Following this, in the vicinity of Laoya Mountain southwest of Tsun-i we wiped out the greater part of two divisions of the enemy column commanded by Wu Ch'i-wei rushed there by the enemy for reinforcement. This single campaign which destroyed a total of 20 enemy regiments were the first major victory since the beginning of the Long March.

Chiang Kai-shek was infuriated by the defeat. He flew from Chungking to Kweiyang, reorganized the troops, and personally directed all routes of armed forces to close in on our army. For the sake of confusing the enemy and keeping him on the move, Chairman Mao on March 16 ordered the Red Army to make the third crossing of the Ch'ih River and advance to Kulin district in the southern part of Szechwan Province. Chiang Kai-shek thought that the main force of our army was about to move north once again by crossing the Yangtze to join forces with the Fourth Front Army, and he again concentrated a powerful army around the southern part of Szechwan to encircle and block us. On March 22, Chairman Mao suddenly ordered the Red Army to move east, made the fourth crossing of the Ch'ih River, forded the Wuchiang River in the south, and closed in on Kweiyang. When Chiang Kai-shek hastily called in the units of Yunnan warlord for his rescue, the main force of our army had already cut through the Hunan-Kweichow highway to make a direct thrust into Yunnan. He ingeniously forded the Chinsha River and broke away from the encirclement, pursuit and interception by several hundred thousand enemy troops, thus bringing complete bankruptcy to Chiang Kai-shek's counter-revolutionary plan of encircling and wiping out the Red Army in Szechwan, Yunnan and Kweichow, and laying down the cornerstone for the victorious conclusion of the Long March.

II

Engels said, "The emancipation of the proletariat will also find its our expression in the military field, and it will create its own special and new methods of fighting." (Collected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol. VII, p. 562) The Red Army's campaign of Four Crossings of Ch'ih River is one of the wonders in the annals of wars and a brilliant example of Chairman Mao's art of military command.

In the Campaign of Four Crossings of Ch'ih River, Chairman Mao correctly handled the dialectical relationship between the general orientation and secondary orientation, avoided setbacks and maintained the strategic orientation of going North to fight the Japanese.

At the early stage of the Long March, the "Left" opportunist leaders who led the exodus and escape of their troops, at first tried to join forces with the Second and Sixth Army Corps. When faced with the heavy concentration of enemy troops for their interception, and this attempt could not be realized, they lost their wits and were at a complete loss to know what to do. After the Tsun-i Conference, proceeding from the political situation in the whole country, Chairman Mao decided with foresight and vision to cross the Yangtze and go northward to the front against the Japanese. This main direction was entirely correct. This was because only by going north could the main forces of the Red Army be grouped together into a powerful anti-Japanese force for leading and giving impetus to the resistance to Japan and the national salvation movement throughout the country.

The decision to adopt this strategic orientation enabled the Long March of the Red Army to change from a passive move to a positive action, and from retreat and flight to a strategic march to the anti-Japanese front. However, the road to the realization of this main direction of going North to fight the Japanese was not straight with only advance but no retreat. Chairman Mao said, "Though the main direction does not change in a given period of time, within its ambit the secondary directions may shift at any moment; when we find ourselves checked in one direction, we must turn to another." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 212) The course from the first strategic move of the first crossing of the Ch'ih River to go north of the Yangtze to the realization of the strategic goal of the ingenious crossing of the Chinsha River lasted more than three months with numerous shifts of secondary directions. When the enemy thought we would cross the river, we turned back, and when the enemy thought we were heading west we headed east. The Ch'ih River alone was crossed back and forth four times, and this was something beyond the expectation of the enemy. The facts showed that the shifts of these secondary directions were entirely necessary and correct. The moment our army started to move, the enemy had to re-arrange his positions, and when the enemy completed their dispositions, our army attacked elsewhere. This kind of flexible mobile warfare of attacking for the sake of defense, withdrawing for the sake of advancing, attacking the flanks for the sake of making a frontal attack, and taking a tortuous path for the sake of traveling in a straight line guaranteed the final realization of this main direction of the Red Army for going North to fight the Japanese.

During the Long March, Chairman Mao correctly handled the relationship between the main direction and the secondary directions, and changed the secondary directions for the sake of keeping to the main direction. To adhere to the main direction, it was constantly necessary to change the secondary directions. By means of taking a zigzag path, we finally arrived in the northern part of Shensi and used it as our foothold for ending the Long March and the starting point for resistance against Japan and national salvation, thus ushering in the new hightide of the Chinese revolution.

In the Campaign of Four Crossings of the Ch'ih River, Chairman Mao correctly handled the dialectical relationship between defense and attack for self-preservation and the destruction of the enemy.

After the failure of the Fifth Counter-"Encirclement and Suppression" Campaign, the Long March of the Red Army was the continuation of defense, whereas the enemy pursuit was the continuation of attack. At the early stage of the Long March, the "Left" opportunist leaders continued to push a line of passive defense, practiced flightism in retreat, were only on the defensive without attacking, merely parried the blows of others without striking back, and most erroneously called for retreating to the destination "to put away their baggage before hitting back at the enemy." That was why, before the Tsun-i Conference, regardless of how desperately the Red Army tried to fight their way out of the encirclement, they could never shake off the pursuing enemy. Chairman Mao pointed out, "A strategic retreat is a planned strategic step taken by an inferior force for the purpose of conserving its strength and biding its time to defeat the enemy, when it finds itself confronted with a superior force whose offensive it is unable to smash quickly." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 187) The practice of strategic retreat is not for passive avoidance of war but to "induce the enemy to make mistakes or to detect his mistakes." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 193) The reason that an army which is situated in an unfavorable defense position can have the opportunity of attacking and the possibility of winning victories rests on this kind of foundation. "One must realize that an enemy commander, however wise, cannot avoid making some mistakes over a relatively long period of time, and hence it is always possible to exploit the openings he leaves us." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 193)

After the Tsun-i Conference, based on Chairman Mao's strategic policy of active defense, the Red Army practiced the strategy of defense through taking the offensive in campaigns and battles, the strategy of protracted warfare through fighting campaigns and battles of quick decision, and the strategy of fighting on the interior lines through fighting campaigns and battles on the exterior lines, thus introducing a novel feature to the war situation. After the first crossing of the Ch'ih River, powerful enemy forces were rushed to the southern part of Szechwan Province to make diverging advance and converging attack against us in an attempt to pin down the Red Army along the banks of the Yangtze River in southern Szechwan and wipe us out there. Taking the enemy completely by surprise Chairman Mao led the Red Army to make a second crossing of the Ch'ih River and attack Tsun-i again, thereby rendering useless the positions prepared by the enemy and enabling our army to turn from the defense to the offensive and from fighting on the interior lines to fighting on the exterior lines. By concentrating our forces, we destroyed eight regiments under Wang Chia-lieh, and after the success, again wiped out the greater part of the two divisions rushed over as reinforcements by Wu Ch'i-wei. Only such superb strategy and brilliant command could enable the Red Army, encircled and pursued and intercepted by several hundred thousand enemy troops, not only to avoid destruction by the enemy but also to destroy the effective strength of the enemy, overcome countless difficulties and hardships and victoriously complete the Long March.

In the Campaign of Four Crossings of the Ch'ih River, Chairman Mao correctly handled the dialectical relationship between initiative and passivity, put the enemy on the move and seized the initiative in making strategic shifts.

Before the Tsun-i Conference, restricted to operations on the interior line by the "Left" opportunist leaders, our army was in the passive position to take a beating and completely lost its initiative. In their view, with the puny Red Army on the retreat and encircled by several hundred thousand enemy troops, this defensive position of its activities could not be changed. This kind of metaphysical viewpoint is entirely wrong. Under given conditions, initiative and passivity on battlefields can transform themselves into one another. Chairman Mao pointed out, "The inferior side can wrest the initiative and victory from the superior side by securing certain conditions through active subjective endeavor in accordance with the actual circumstances." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 459)

After the Tsun-i Conference, under the wise and brilliant command of Chairman Mao, the Red Army adopted mobile warfare on a large scale, moved back and forth north and south many times, and roamed about without opposition east and west. It fought its own battles and let the enemy fight his own. It fought when it could win and moved away when it could not win. It took advantage of the various contradictions and weaknesses of the enemy, seized the initiative itself, and put the enemy on the defensive. In the Campaign of Four Crossings of the Ch'ih River, Chairman Mao directed the Red Army to use all kinds of false movements ot put the enemy on the move, to disorganize the dispositions of the enemy and to cover up its own intentions. Agile as a dragon, our army advanced in big strides, used flanking tactics over large areas, made a diversion in the east while attacking in the west, appeared suddenly in the north and suddenly in the south, and made speedy and surprise raids to seize fortifications and capture passes. It dared to go between the advancing enemy and to move in between the pursuing enemy troops. Then it quickly pulled away and threw the pursuing enemy far behind.

After the Tsun-i Conference, the Red Army was lightly equipped and reorganized. It discarded the heavy equipment, streamlined its organs and strengthened its combat units, thus guaranteeing the speedy and flexible movement of its units. In contrast, the powerful enemy army of several hundred thousand strong was bloated and heavy, and was sluggish in movement. It had no alternative but to concede time and space to the Red Army and let us roam about freely.

After the fourth crossing of the Ch'ih River, the feint attack against Kweiyang made by the Red Army was a very important move for the Red Army led by Chairman Mao to shake off passivity and seize the initiative. When making this disposition, Chairman Mao said, "So long as we can lure the Yunnan army out, we can be assured of victory." At that time, after we cleverly lured the Yunnan warlords into sending their troops out of the province, and brought the troops of the warlords of Szechwan, Kweichow, Hunan and other provinces as well as the columns commanded by Chou and Wu to the eastern and northern parts of Kweichow and the western part of Hunan, the main force of the Red Army took advantage of the undefended position between Kweiyang and Lungli to cut through the Hunan-Yunnan highway, and rapidly advance westward straight for Yunnan Province. At that time, our army and the Yunnan army moved in

opposite directions. The Yunnan army moved northeastward to reinforce Kweiyang, while our army moved southwestward straight for Kunming. On April 28, the main force of the Red Army attacked and captured Sungming and Hsüntien and threatened Kunming. When the enemies discovered that they had been fooled by sending reinforcements to Kweiyang and quickly recalled their troops to reinforce Kunming, our army only dispatched a small detachment to put up a token stand at Yangts'un some 60 li from Kunming, but the main force immediately headed north straight for the bank of the Chinsha River. Only then did the enemy realize that our object was not the capture of Kweiyang or Kunming, but "to cross the Chinsha River." When the enemy troops converged on the bank of the river in several long thin lines, our army had already gained nine days and nights of time, and relying on only seven small vessels, ingeniously crossed the Chinsha River by winches and arrived at Huili district in southwest Szechwan. Only after our army had completely crossed the river did the main force of the enemy arrive in a hurry. From then on, the Red Army leaped out of the circle of encirclement, pursuit and interception by several hundred thousand enemy troops, realized the strategic design of moving north of the Yangtze River and won a great victory of decisive significance in the Long March.

III

In the Campaign of Four Crossings of the Ch'ih River, Chairman Mao led the Central Red Army to fight fearlessly and bitterly against several hundred thousand enemy troops on the one hand, and wage violent struggle against the sabotage and interference of Lin Piao, a follower of the Wang Ming's "Left-opportunist line," on the other. The bourgeois careerist, conspirator and counter-revolutionary double-dealer Lin Piao was ambiguous in attitude at the Tsun-i Conference, and actually continued to stand on the side of Wang Ming's line. After the Tsun-i Conference, he still stubbornly adhered to the bourgeois military line and opposed and interfered with Chairman Mao's strategic dispositions and brilliant and wise guidance.

After the first crossing of the Ch'ih River, Lin Piao opposed the changed plan made in accordance with the changes in the situation, and refused to carry out the orders of the Military Commission. At that time, the order of the Military Commission to all the army corps pointed out that for the sake of quickly breaking away from the confronting enemy, it was necessary to make a change in the original plan. It also specifically instructed the First Army Corps, which played the role of the vanguard, to converge its forces on Ch'ahsi. As commander of the First Army Corps, Lin Piao actually openly voiced opposition say that "it is inadvisable for me to go south and converge my forces on Ch'ahsi." On the other hand, he asked the Military Commission to move northward toward him for concentration purposes. He also arrogantly queried the Military Commission, "What are you actually trying to do?" The Military Commission again instructed Lin Piao to proceed immediately from Tapa to Cha'hsi, but Lin Piao again refused and wildly said, "I hope the Military Commission will study our telegram carefully and acquaint itself with our situation before issuing us another order." Afterward, the Military Commission instructed Lin Piao for the third time, clearly explaining the reason for the concentration of troops at Cha'hsi, but Lin Piao still paid no attention to the instruction of the Military Commission. He contineud to move westward and led his troops

to the Chienwu Camp in Hsingwen county. Based on the serious situation that the enemy from Szechwan had separately advanced to T'angpa, Maopa and Tapa, the Military Commission again sent two more instructions to the various army corps: In view of the present situation, the original plan for crossing the Yangtze River is no longer feasible, and it is necessary to quickly break contact with the pursuing enemy from Szechwan. It again instructed Lin Piao to lead and concentrate his troops on Cha'hsi to take by force the fortress of Ch'ahsi and hold the line between Ch'angning and Chenhsiung. However, Lin Piao still refused to follow orders and he led his troops to Lohai, thus drawing farther away from the main force.

In short, after the first crossing of the Ch'in River, in order to move the First Army Corps to Ch'ahsi, the Military Commission had issued eight orders to Lin Piao in six days. After four days of procrastination, Lin Piao had no alternative but to lead his troops to the designated area for concentration. He almost ruined the plan of operations.

After the second crossing of the Ch'ih River, the Right-conservatism of Lin Piao made him waver and vacillate, and he dared not take action when he should have attacked. At that time, Chairman Mao realized that the enemy along the Tsun-i-T'unghsin front was weak in strength, and he ordered the units to attack and capture rapidly the Loushan Pass, and take the city of Tsun-i in the flush of victory. However, Lin Piao was afraid of difficulties, and said his troops had no way to make a flanking movement to the south of the Loushan Pass to encircle the enemy and they had not enough men to make a frontal attack as it would not be easy to capture the pass by fighting their way up. He also said that even if his troops could get to the south of the Loushan Pass, they would be so exhausted that they could not possibly engage in a decisive battle that very same day. He suggested waiting a day or two for the arrival of the Fifth and the Ninth Army Corps and the Cadre Regiment to make the attack together. Actually, he was afraid to fight.

After the Red Army defeated the enemy units under Wang Chia-lieh and occupied P'anch'iao and Heishenmiao districts the Military Commission instructed the First and the Third Army Corps to press on with the attack before the enemy had a breathing spell, so as to take Tsun-i right away and make preparations for attacking the two divisions under Wu Ch'i-wei rushed to the aid of Tsun-i. At that time, Lin Piao again passively disobeyed the order and waited for the dust to settle without making any move. It was not until he had been sternly criticized by the Military Commission that he advanced on Tsun-i with his units. After capturing Tsun-i in the early morning, the Red army moved south. The enemy reinforcements under Wu Ch'i-wei also rushed to the south of Tsun-i in the morning, and a fierce battle took place between the two sides at Laoyashan. Because the Red Army had the advantage of occupying favorable grounds and the commanders and fighters fought heroically, they annihilated the greater part of the two divisions under Wu Ch'i-wei. If the men had listened to Lin Piao and dared not take Tsun-i first, the enemy would naturally arrive there before us and occupy the favorable grounds. The Red Army would then be compelled to fight under unfavorable conditions and might possibly even lose the battle.

After the great victory of Tsun-i, Chairman Mao again guided the Red Army to make the third and fourth crossings of the Ch'ih River, march into Yunnan and ingeniously crossed the Chinsha River. In the course of the march with one victory won after another, Lin Piao colluded with P'eng Te-huai to oppose Chairman Mao. At the meeting at Huili, the CCP Central Committee seriously criticized Lin Piao and smashed their anti-Party conspiracy for seizing power.

For a long time, and especially after the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Central Committee, proceeding from their need to usurp leadership and seize power in the Party, the Lin Piao clique inherited the reactionary principle of the "Spring and Autumn Annals" compiled by Confucius and his disciples for "concealing the shame of the superior and concealing the transgression of the virtuous," and purposely tried to cover up and whitewash the sinister records and crimes of Lin Piao. "Sham is sham and the mask must be stripped off." Lin Piao's anti-Party crimes before and after the Tsun-i Conference must be thoroughly settled and the bourgeois military line he so stubbornly maintained and promoted must be thoroughly criticized.

The present world situation is one characterized by "the wind sweeping through the tower to herald a rising storm in the mountains." The factors of revolution and war are growing. The fierce contention between the two superpowers of the Soviet Union and the United States is bound to lead one day to another world war. In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Red Army's Long March, our study once again of the Campaign of Four Crossings of the Ch'ih River is of tremendous practical significance toward the implementation of Chairman Mao's instructions, "Heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland" and "Be prepared against war," the study of Chairman Mao's strategic thought and guiding art, and the criticism of Lin Piao's bourgeois military line. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, "We should be resolute in restoring the many valuable principles of army building and of strategy and tactics by which the Red Army has consistenlty won its victories. We must sum up all that is good from the past in a systematic, more highly developed and richer military line, in order to win victories over the enemy today." (Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, New Edition, p. 216)

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MINORITY NATIONALITIES CADRES

Energetically Train Cadres of Minority Nationalities

by

CCP Committee of Kashgar District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 1, 1975)

The Kashgar district of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region is the area where the Uighur people live together. There are 2.2 million people living in the area, and over 80 percent of them belong to the Uighur nationality. In the twenty years since the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region, the Party organizations at all levels in the Kashgar district have resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, seriously carried out the Party's nationality policy and trained and brought up a large group of minority nationalities cadres with socialist consciousness. At present, the minority nationalities cadres of the whole district make up 71 percent of the total number of cadres. It is over four times the number of cadres at the early period of liberation and 2.4 times the number at the founding of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Among the Party committees at the prefectural, county and commune levels, there are 1,429 minority nationalities committee members, equivalent to 80 percent of the total number. The bringing up of so many minority nationalities cadres to take part in the administration of state affairs is a great victory for the Party's nationalities policy. They are familiar with their own language, customs and habits, and are in close contacts with the masses. Under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, they conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, serve the people wholeheartedly and have made contributions toward developing the excellent situation in the whole district and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Without a large number of communist cadres of the minority nationalities origin, it is not possible to thoroughly solve the nationality question and completely isolate the nationality reactionaries." In conformity with Chairman Mao's teachings, an important aspect of Party building is to actively promote the outstanding minority nationalities cadres to the leading posts at various levels. This is an important guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and is also the key to the thorough solution of nationality problems. It is also of extremely great significance to strengthening the revolutionary solidarity of the people of all nationalities, upholding the unity of the motherland, accelerating the pace of socialist revolution and socialist construction at the border district, combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party organizations of the Kashgar district have criticized the revisionist cadres line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and further heightened their consciousness in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Based on the five requirements set for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and the

principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young put forward by Chairman Mao, they have extensively and thoroughly publicized the importance of training minority nationalities cadres, educated the old cadres and especially the old cadres of the Han nationality, and taken the education of minority nationalities cadres as their glorious responsibility. In accordance with the Party's nationalities policy and the actual conditions of their places, the Party committees at the prefectural, county and commune levels have formulated plans for the education of minority nationalities cadres. The Party committees centrally arrange, inspect and sum up work several times a year. Steeled in the three major revolutionary movements, a strong contingent of minority nationalities cadres has grown to maturity. In this contingent of cadres, the women cadres of the minority nationalities have also rapidly grown to maturity.

In the course of training and promoting minority nationalities cadres, the Party organizations at all levels pay much attention to implementing the class line of the Party, adhering to the cadres policy of "equal stress on integrity and ability," and persisting in training minority nationalities cadres from among the workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and other working people. In the past few years, over 90 percent of the minority nationalities cadres promoted to leading posts at various levels are born of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants.

The facts show that firm adherence to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line can bring up minority nationalities cadres who serve the people of all nationalities wholeheartedly and are "resolute in carrying out the Party line, keep to Party discipline, have close ties with the masses, have the ability to find his bearings independently, and are active, hard-working and unselfish."

T'a-li-fu-ta-wu-ti, who has been praised by the masses as "a good cadre of the Uighur nationality," is an outstanding representative of the minority nationalities cadres. For more than twenty years as in a day, he linked his heart with the broad masses of the people. He led the masses to fight heaven and earth, against the class enemies and against the erroneous line and ideology, and built the Pao-tzu-hung brigade No. 15 of the Ying-chi-sha county, which was overgrown with weeds and covered by undulating sand dunes in the past, into an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture. The per-unit-area yield of grain of the whole brigade surpassed the Yellow River level, the per-unit-area yield of cotton reached the target set by the "program," and there was all-round development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, side occupations and fisheries. From the time he took over as secretary of the Party branch in the brigade to his taking up the present post as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the district, he always preserved the natural colors of the working people, wore the headgear of the peasants, shouldered the hoe and fought hard together with the masses.

Over the past twenty years, the Party organizations at all levels in the Kashgar district persisted in training and bringing up minority nationalities cadres in the three major revolutionary movements. At present, most of the minority nationality cadres distributed over various battlefronts have gradually

grown to maturity in the various political movements after liberation. The great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the mass movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat have steeled the younger generation and created favorable conditions for training minority nationalities cadres. A group of minority nationality cadres already tempered by the blazing revolutionary fire have taken up leading posts at various levels.

A standing committee member of the county CCP committee called I-tel-li-szu, is a newly promoted young cadre. For the sake of training him, the county committee sent him to stay at a selected spot at the 8th brigade of the Chia-i-t'i-le-k'e commune. After he arrived at the brigade, he rallied closely to the cadres of the brigade, relied on the poor and lower-middle peasants, energetically took up the study of theory, attacked the class enemies of his own accord, criticized revisionism and the capitalist tendencies, consolidated and developed the collective economy and changed the outlook of this brigade. Tempered in struggle he rapidly grew to maturity.

In the course of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, CCP committee of the Kashgar district also organized in a planned manner a group of minority nationalities cadres to lead work teams deep into the basic level of the countryside. They led the people of all nationalities to grasp revolution and promote production, and they drew political nourishment from the mass struggle.

In order to energetically train and bring up a large number of minority nationalities cadres, we must constantly carry out to the letter Chairman Mao's instruction, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." We must attach great importance to raising the consciousness of the minority nationalities cadres in class struggle and the two-line struggle, as well as their theoretical level and capacity for work. This is our basic experience.

In the past few years, the CCP committees at all levels of the Kashgar prefecture, county and commune have attached very great importance to helping the minority nationalities cadres to read and study and run various kinds of study classes. They were organized to study assiduously works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings such as "Communist Manifesto," "The Critique of the Gotha Program," "The State and Revolution," "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From?", and were helped to heighten their awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

A-i-tzu-mu-han is a young woman cadre of the Ch'ün-fu-ch'ia-k'e commune of the Pach'u county. Last year, after she took up the post of secretary to the Party branch of the brigade, the county committee sent her to study in the district Party school. With resolute fortitude, she assiduously studied works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings. She wrote over a hundred notes on ideas obtained through insight. After she returned to the brigade, she led the masses to study theory, grasp the line, and deeply criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, thus launching a stirring and seething mass movement for learning from Tachai in agriculture in the whole brigade.

Over the past twenty years, in conformity with Chairman Mao's cadres line, the Party committees at all levels in Kashgar district have trained and brought up a large number of minority nationalities cadres who loyally fought with unflagging efforts for the Party, thus insuring the accomplishment of various tasks of the Party. Henceforth, we must continue to train large numbers of cadres born of minority nationalities and with communist consciousness so that they could, together with the Han cadres, build the socialist new Kashgar more fully and carry the great struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end!

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LEARNING FROM TACHAI IN AGRICULTURE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Build Up Tachai-Type Counties Throughout Country

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

the national conference on learning from tachai which closed victoriously here yesterday "will surely exert far-reaching influence on accelerating the pace of china's agricultural development, effecting a still bigger rise in the national economy and further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat," says october 21 "people's daily" editorial entitled "build up tachai-type counties throughout the country".

the conference put forward the motto: get the whole party mobilized, go all out to develop agriculture, and build up tachai-type counties throughout the country, and set the seal on achieving farm mechanization in the main by 1980.

chairman mao issued the great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" in 1964, the editorial says. since then a mass drive to learn from tachai has been going on vigorously throughout the country. not only have tachai-type communes and production brigades spread to all parts of the country, but more than 300 advanced counties have come to the fore for their achievements through learning from tachai. rural people's communes have become more consolidated than before and good harvests have been achieved for consecutive years.

"in terms of grain and most of the farm and sideline produce, china has in the main met the needs of the country and the people. the 800 million people are provided with food and clothing. the countryside is thriving and china's socialist agriculture has bright prospects. this even our enemy cannot deny," the editorial says.

the editorial continues: "at present, our country is in an important period of historical development. beginning next year, we will embark on the fifth five-year plan for developing the national economy. the coming five years are of cardinal importance to our country. we will build up an independent and fairly comprehensive industrial system and national economic system and get prepared against the danger of a new world war. to turn more counties into tachai-type counties like hsiyang county within this period is of great importance to achieving the great plan chairman mao has mapped out for us to develop the national economy and implementing the strategic policy 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony'. with a strong socialist position in the countryside and a stable agricultural foundation, our country will be more capable of withstanding storms and stress and will remain invincible."

the editorial says: "learning from tachai and building up the tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great revolutionary mass movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture. comrades throughout the party and people of the whole country should pay attention to and support this movement. the party committees of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must further foster the concept of taking agriculture as the foundation, truly give first place to agriculture and strengthen their effective leadership over the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture."

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng on China's Great Efforts to Develop Agriculture

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, called on the whole party to get mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. this was stated in his summing-up report at the national conference on learning from tachai on october 15.

hua kuo-feng said in his report:

"at present, china's socialist revolution and construction are undergoing an important historical period of development. and the nation-wide mass movement to learn from tachai in agriculture has reached a new important stage. a great militant task before us is to get the whole party mobilized, make ever greater efforts to develop agriculture and strive to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. this is an ugent task in implementing chairman mao's important directive on studying the theory and combating and preventing revisionism and in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat; an ugent task in pushing the national economy forward so that china will be advancing in the front ranks of the world before the end of this century; and an urgent task in racing against the enemy for time and speed and doing a good job of getting prepared against war. the whole party must get strenuously mobilized, rally and lead the people of the whole country to accomplish this great political task.

"to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country means to build every county in the country into a fighting bastion which keeps to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the socialist road. in this way, the leading bodies at all levels in the country will be further revolutionized. the cadres and members of our party and the masses of the people will greatly raise their understanding of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. our dictatorship of the proletariat and socialist system will be further consolidated and developed. and we shall have greater might with which to smash the attacks by any enemy in any form.

"to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country means to enable every county in the country to achieve stability and unity on the basis of chairman mao's revolutionary line and go all out to build socialism with millions united as one. it means that every county will implement the general principle of taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor in developing the national economy, undertake large-scale farmland capital construction, basically realize the mechanization of agriculture, take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development so that the production of grain, cotton, edible oil, pigs and all industrial crops and of forestry, animal husbandry, side-occupations and fishery will surpass the targets set in the 'national programme for agricultural development' and in the state plans. we should see to it that the modernization of agriculture will more effectively motivate and guarantee the modernization of industry, national defence and science and technology so as to greatly strengthen the material base of our great socialist motherland for preparedness against war and natural disasters."

the report went on to say: "the necessary conditions for building up tachai-type counties throughout the country have been provided on a nation-wide scale. as a result of the tremendous victories won in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and the destroying of the two bourgeois headquarters of liu shao-chi and of lin piao, chairman mao's revolutionary line has achieved brilliant successes on all fronts and the consciousness of the cadres and people in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines has risen to unprecedented heights. since 1970, the experience of hsiyang in building itself into a tachai-type county in three years has been popularized and the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture has gathered ever greater momentum. communes and brigades of the tachai type have emerged in great numbers, more than 300 counties in various parts of the country have excelled as advanced units in learning from tachai, and a revolutionary torrent involving vast numbers of people in learning from tachai has taken shape in many areas and a number of provinces. in the course

of the movement to learn from tachai, the cadres and people have mounted powerful attacks on the class enemies and capitalist forces, resulting in a tremendous rise of the socialist forces and a drastic fall of the capitalist forces. farmland capital construction has been carried out on a large scale, with some 100 million people taking part in each winter-spring period during the past four years and an average of 1.6 million hectares of land brought under irrigation every year. the rate of mechanization of agriculture has been stepped up gradually. the amount of irrigation and drainage equipment, chemical fertilizer and tractors supplied in the past four years exceeded the total supplies in the previous 15 years, and a number of production brigades, communes and counties have attained a relatively high degree of mechanization. mass scientific experiment in farming has spread far and wide. five provinces and unicipalities, 44 prefectures and 725 counties have topped their targets for per-hectare yield of grain set in the "national programme for agricultural development". another 12 provinces and municipalities are approaching their respective targets. thirty counties in the north have beat the target set for areas south of the yangtse, six of them topping the 7.5-ton-per-hectare mark, and four counties in the south have doubled the average yield as required by the programme.

"at the same time, however, we must take note of the fact that the development of the movement is as yet not well balanced. so long as we strengthen leadership, adhere to the correct line and take effective steps, the movement will get under way rapidly.

"learning from tachai and building up tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great mass movement to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and build socialist agriculture with greater, faster, better and more economical results. it is another great revolutionary movement in the rural areas similar to the movements of land reform, agricultural cooperation and people's communes. the whole party, from the central committee to party committees at provincial, prefectural and county levels, should firmly take it into their own hands, exercise centralized leadership, and organize all fronts and departments to make concerted efforts and strive for the victory of the movement.

the report continued: "tachai is a standard-bearer established by chairman mao himself; it is a typical example in adhering to the party's basic line, continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialist agriculture. tachai's fundamental experience lies in its adherence to the principle of putting proletarian politics in command and placing mao tsetung thought in the lead, to the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and to the communist

style of loving the country and the collective. tachai has consistently used marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought to educate the peasants and deepened the socialist revolution in the political, economic and ideological and cultural spheres. it has consistently practised criticism and self-criticism, and strengthened the revolutionization of the leading body. it has persevered in giving full scope to the enthusiasm, wisdom and creativeness of the masses, thus ensuring that agricultural production is developed and progress is made in agricultural technique year after year. to build up a county as one of the tachai type means to spread the fundamental experience of tachai throughout the county."

"through discussions and studies at the conference the present standards for a tachai-type county are stipulated as: one. there should be a leading core in the county party committee which firmly adheres to the party's line and policies and is united in struggle; two. it should ensure the ascendancy of the poor and lower-middle peasants as a class so that they are able to wage resolute struggle against capitalist activities and effectively supervise and remould the class enemies; three. cadres at the county, commune and brigade levels should participate in collective productive labour regularly; four. fast progress and substantial results should be achieved in farmland capital construction, mechanization of agriculture and scientific farming; five. the collective economy should be steadily expanded and production and income of the poor communes and brigades should reach or surpass the present level of the average communes and brigades in the locality; six. an all-round development should be made in agriculture, forestry, stockbreeding, side occupations and fishery with considerable increases in output, big contributions to the state and steady improvement in the living standards of the commune members."

the report said: "the key to the building of tachai-type counties lies in the county party committees, which are at once leading and executive organs. only when there are staunch county party committees is it possible to set the pace for the communes and brigades."

"the key role to be played by the county party committees in building up tachai-type counties does not mean that the provincial and prefectural party committees are relieved of the important or even primary responsibility that lies with them. leadership by the provincial or prefectural party committee is decisive for that province or prefecture as to whether it has a clear idea about taking agriculture as the foundation, whether it follows a correct orientation in building up tachai-type counties, whether the measures it takes are practical and effective, and whether the rate of progress is fast enough."

the report said, "throughout the historical period of socialism, the principal contradiction always remains to be the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. a deepening education in the party's basic line in the countryside is the fundamental guarantee for building up tachai-type counties. all the provincial, prefectural and county party committees must grasp this work well, mobilize the masses fully, constantly raise the socialist consciousness of the broad masses of peasants and make consistent efforts to ensure the victory of socialism over capitalism.

"the serious problem is the education of the peasantry. the peasants are willing to take the socialist road under the leadership of the communist party. we must unswervingly rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, unite with the middle peasants and wage struggles against capitalism. with the growth of the socialist agricultural economy, the consolidation of the people's commune system and the improvement of their life, the overwhelming majority of the peasants have come to see more clearly than ever that only socialism can save china, and their enthusiasm for socialism has become still higher. we must be aware at the same time that in socialist society there are still classes and class struggle, and the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between mental and manual labour still remain. our country at present practises a commodity system, the wage system is unequal, too, as in the eight-grade scale, and so forth. under the dictatorship of the proletariat such things can only be restricted. therefore, new bourgeois elements will invariably be engendered continuously. this is true of the countryside as well as the cities. the traditional influences of small production are still active among the peasants, and there are still fairly serious spontaneous tendencies toward capitalism among some of the well-to-do middle peasants. it is a long-term task constantly to imbue the peasant masses with the socialist ideology and to criticize the tendencies towards capitalism, and at no time should we relax our efforts in this respect.

"in many cases, the tendencies towards capitalism in the countryside are problems among the people. they must be solved by means of persuasion and education, and criticism and self-criticism. it is also necessary to solve those problems concerning the consolidation and development of the collective economy appropriately in line with the party's policies, and make constant efforts to consolidate and extend the positions of socialism."

the report continued: "we must guide the socialist enthusiasm shown by the cadres and masses in the course of criticizing capitalism to the drive to develop socialist agriculture.

"in building up tachai-type counties, it is necessary to undertake farmland construction work as a great socialist task. we must carry forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, by rearranging the mountains and rivers. this is a fundamental measure to increase our capabilities to resist natural calamities and achieve high and stable yields, and we must continue to work at it unremittingly with great efforts. the experience of the tachai-type counties in all parts of the country shows that, where big progress is achieved in farmland construction work, the superiority of the people's commune as an institution large in size and with a high degree of public ownership is demonstrated fully, the vestiges of small production are largely wiped out, and there are better conditions for the development of mechanized farming than elsewhere. in the course of farmland construction work, the collective spirit, organizational-mindedness and discipline of the peasants are greatly enhanced, they think more of the collective and show greater zeal in building socialism. 'the more we do it, the better we like it and the greater our courage and ability to do it well.' all this helps to further consolidate and develop the victory in criticizing capitalism and developing socialism.

"in order to build themselves up as tachai-type counties, all counties must map out overall plans for their farmland construction work."

the report said: "to equip agriculture with machinery is a decisive factor for achieving a great expansion of farming, forestry and animal husbandry simultaneously. in the process of building up tachai-type counties throughout the country, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions must energetically build up their own agricultural machinery industry in the light of local conditions so as to supply the communes and production brigades with equipment and other products needed for the mechanization of farming. the prefectures and counties, too, must in the light of their resources and other conditions set up small industrial enterprises producing iron and steel, coal, chemical fertilizer, cement and machinery in order to provide the rural areas with more farm machinery, chemical fertilizer and insecticide suited to local needs. we must publicize among the masses chairman mao's instruction "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization", bring the enthusiasm and initiative of the hundreds of millions of the people into full play, work energetically for the technical transformation of agriculture and raise the level of mechanized farming step by step in a planned way. we must train a great contingent of people for mechanized farming, people who are both workers and peasants and are well versed in modern technique. the

mechanization of farm work will greatly raise labour productivity in agriculture and provide the peasants with plenty of time to develop a diversified economy and build up a new, prosperous and rich socialist countryside. it will also have a great significance in bringing into play the role of the people's commune as an organization that combines industry, agriculture, commerce, education and military affairs, in enabling the commune to display its superiority -- big in size and with a high degree of public ownership -- and in narrowing the differences between town and country, between worker and peasant and between manual and mental labour. the various departments concerned under the state council, and the leading organs of the provinces, prefectures and counties must make very great efforts to speed up the progress of this work so that the great task of mechanizing agriculture will be accomplished in the main by 1980."

the report said: "in order to build up tachai-type counties and achieve high and stable yields, it is necessary to implement 'the eight-point charter' for agriculture (i.e., soil improvement, rational application of fertilizer, water control, improved seed strains, rational close-planting, plant protection, improvement of farm implements and field management) and go in for scientific farming. it is necessary to make energetic efforts to breed, propagate, spread, purify and regenerate fine varieties of seed; to change the old cropping system, improve the techniques of cultivation and raise the multiple-cropping index; and to tap various sources of fertilizer, apply fertilizer rationally and do plant protection work well. we must work hard to promote scientific research in agriculture so that it will not lag far behind the needs for speeding up the expansion of large-scale, socialist agriculture. each county must set up agricultural scientific experimental organizations at the county, commune, production brigade and production team levels and weld them into a complete network, encourage the masses to carry out widespread scientific experiments, and bring into full play the function of professional scientific and technical personnel. the agricultural scientific research institutes at the central, provincial, prefectural and county levels must all be strengthened and give more guidance to agricultural production and technical work.

"the expansion of commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises strengthens the economy at the commune and brigade levels. this makes it possible to effectively help the poorer brigades and teams, step up agricultural production, support national construction and speed up the pace of the mechanization of agriculture. this is an important material guarantee for the further development of the people's commune system. party committees in all parts of the country must adopt a positive attitude and take effective measures to make

the commune- and brigade-run industrial enterprises grow up still faster and better. in developing the commune- and brigade-run enterprises, it is necessary to keep to the socialist orientation and see to it that they devote their main attention to serving agriculture and the people's livelihood. where conditions permit, these enterprises should also work for the big industries and for export. it is necessary to make the fullest possible use of local resources to develop crop cultivation and fish, poultry and livestock breeding, as well as processing and mining industries."

the report said, "the people's communes have a great vitality, and they are promoting the development of all spheres of work in the countryside. for most parts of china, the rural people's communes' present system of 'three-level ownership, with the production team as the basic accounting unit', is in the main still in harmony with the growth of the productive forces in the countryside. however, we must take note of the trend that, with the spread and deepening of the movement to build up tachai-type counties, with the expansion of large-scale, socialist agriculture, and especially with the growth of the economy at the commune and brigade levels, this system of ownership will make a transition step by step to the system of ownership that takes the production brigade or even the commune as the basic accounting unit when the conditions are ripe. in the still more distant future, the people's commune will undergo the transition from the system of collective ownership to the system of ownership by the whole people and then, from the socialist system of ownership by the whole people to the communist system of ownership by the whole people. therefore, although the economy at the commune and brigade levels is only incipient and small, herein lie our great, bright hopes."

the report said: "to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great march in which our party leads millions upon millions of peasants to deepen the socialist revolution and speed up the socialist construction. the central committee and the local party committees at various levels should all work out all-round plans and effective measures and go all out to win victories, just as they did in leading the land reform and the movement for agricultural cooperation and in directing military operations."

the report continued: "after five years of hard struggle, that is, by 1980, at least one-third of the counties in the country are expected to become tachai-type counties and more tachai-type brigades and communes should have been built up in the other counties. at present, there are more than 300 counties in the country which are outstanding in learning from tachai. while these must continue to consolidate their achievements and

make constant progress, an average of at least 100 new tachai-type counties should be built up in the country annually in the next five years. the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party committees and the prefectural party committees under them should all work out their own concrete plans. all the county party committees in the country should regard the work of building up tachai-type counties as their own goal of struggle, draw up their own schedules and steps for reaching the goal in the light of the local conditions and strive to fulfil it ahead of time."

the report said: "the various departments under the party central committee and the government should make great efforts in concert and do a good job in building up tachai-type counties. agricultural departments must go all out to work for the movement to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country. all other departments including those of planning, industry and communications, finance and commerce, culture and education, science, public health and family planning should do their share for building up tachai-type counties throughout the country."

the report said in conclusion: "to build up tachai-type counties throughout the country is a great and arduous fighting task. we shall inevitably come up against many difficulties on our way of advance. but we shall certainly be able to overcome all kinds of difficulties and reach our goal so long as we staunchly carry out the political line, policies, principles and methods of work formulated by chairman mao and have faith in and rely on the masses. our communists, revolutionary workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and school leavers settled in the countryside have high aspirations and ability 'to change our world by our own hands through hard struggle and build our as yet very backward countryside into a thriving and prospering paradise.'"

National Conference on Learning from Tachai
Closes Successfully in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

the national conference on learning from tachai came to a successful close in peking yesterday.

chinese party and state leaders present were hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei, hsu hsiang-chien, nieh jung-chen, tan chen-lin, li ching-chuan, ulanfu, chou chien-jen, li su-wen, yao lien-wei, wang chen and sun chien.

chen yung-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, made the closing speech.

he said: the national conference on learning from tachai was convened under the cordial attention of chairman mao and the party central committee.

thanks to the efforts of all comrades over the past month and more, the conference was convened successfully. the delegates broadened their field of vision, gained a deeper understanding of the great significance of the learning from tachai in agriculture movement, and acquired a better knowledge of tachai's basic experience, he said.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei added that the delegates to the conference had made a conscientious study of chairman mao's important instructions on studying theory and combating and preventing revisionism, stability and unity and effecting a rise in the national economy.

they had conscientiously discussed the important report delivered by vice-chairman teng hsiao-ping and the summary report by vice-premier hua kuo-feng. they visited tachai and hsiyang and viewed their achievements in construction, exchanged the experience gained by the various localities in learning from tachai and in farm mechanization, and discussed the tasks of building up tachai-type counties throughout the country and achieving farm mechanization in the main by 1980, chen yung-kuei said.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei pointed out that this was an important conference which was large in scale and far reaching in significance convened after the founding of new china. it would give a tremendous impetus to the building up of a modernized socialist agriculture in china.

the modernization of agriculture, he said, would bring in its wake and guarantee the modernization of industry, national defence and science and technology,

and greatly strengthen the material foundation of our great socialist motherland in its preparations against war and natural disasters.

"after attending the conference, you comrades are clearer about the orientation, have gained greater confidence and are more determined to make great exertion when you return," he said. we are convinced that a new upsurge would soon arrive in learning from tachai in agriculture and building up tachai-type counties throughout the country.

after the conference, chen yung-kuei said, the delegates should convey to the local party cadres and masses immediately, on an extensive scale, the eager expectations of chairman mao and the party central committee, the important instructions given by leading comrades on the party central committee, the essence of the conference and the future fighting tasks.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei pointed out that party organizations at various levels should make unified arrangements for the tasks of building up tachai-type counties and achieving farm mechanization, and grasp the work very firmly. they should make over-all planning and strengthen their leadership. in accordance with what the conference had called for, the delegates should seek unity ideologically, map out practical and effective measures, launch mass criticism of revisionism and capitalism and go all out for socialism with the party's basic line as the key link. they should organize various trades to support agriculture so as to make new contributions to the big development of agriculture and the building up of tachai-type counties throughout the country. work for this winter and next spring must be grasped well for a good beginning.

the vice-premier said in conclusion: under the correct leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, we must conscientiously implement chairman mao's line, policies, principles and methods of work, get the whole party mobilized to develop agriculture on a large scale and work for the fulfilment of the great tasks of building up tachai-type counties throughout the country and achieving farm mechanization in the main.

delegates from a number of provinces and counties spoke at the conference and expressed their determination to accomplish the great tasks of building up tachai-type counties throughout the country and achieving farm mechanization in the main.

attending the conference were more than 7,000 people in all. they included leading members of departments concerned of the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, and the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of all provinces, cities and autonomous

regions, and other departments concerned; leading members of all prefectures and counties and state farms and pastoral centres; representatives of enterprises, institutes and scientific and educational units in the field of agriculture and farm machinery; representatives of finance and trade departments, representatives of school graduates settled in the countryside; representatives from the taching oilfield; representatives of the p.l.a. departments concerned; representatives of departments concerned under the state council; as well as delegates to the current special meetings called by financial, domestic and foreign trade departments in peking.

New Books by Nationally Known Tachai Peasants Published

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

two books on agriculture written by the peasants of the scientific research group of the nationally known tachai production brigade in north china have recently been published by the science press. they are entitled "tachai sponge fields" and "maize cultivation in tachai".

"the application of directional blasts in agricultural capital construction" is the title of a third book published by the same press. this is a compilation jointly made by the tachai people's commune and the peking institute of mechanics of the chinese academy of sciences.

because of the local natural conditions of hilly land and insufficient rainfall in tachai brigade, the poor and lower-middle peasants have devoted a great deal of effort to agricultural capital construction, concentrating on land improvement and irrigation facilities.

their first big job was to improve the fields that could not retain soil, water and manure. later when these problems were solved, they further improved the soil by turning it into "sponge fields", so called because the fields are covered with one foot of fertile, loose and well aerated top soil. the grain yield in tachai brigade now exceeds more than 7.5 tons per hectare. after their successes in building terraced fields to develop socialist agriculture, the tachai commune members used directional blasts to level hill tops and fill in gullies to create larger fields and lay down conditions for mechanizing farming and improving irrigation. due to better farming condition and richer soil, the acreage sown to high yielding maize has been increased from 25 percent in the early post-liberation days to the present

65 percent of the total land. the inter-cropping of maize with wheat resulted in a bumper harvest of 11.9 tons per hectare.

the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants have altered the landscape of hutou mountain several times. in their first attempt only picks and baskets were used, in the second, small explosive blasts and hand carts. in their latest attack on the mountain, big blasts and tractors were used. this became possible after the commune members had summed up their experience and improved their technique, especially the new method they had created and learned to apply -- directional blastings to remove hill tops.

"the political line is the main factor that brought about the changes in the people's outlook, the land improvement and the grain yield increases," the poor and lower-middle peasants pointed out. the tachai brigade party branch has been educating the peasants in socialist ideas. they encourage the combination of revolutionary spirit and a scientific approach and call for mass scientific experiments.

the three books give an account of tachai's rich experience in changing the landscape to win stable and high grain yields.

OILFIELDS

China's Karamai Oilfield Expanded

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Oct. 20, 1975)

china's pioneering karamai oilfield, established soon after the founding of new china, has now been turned into a modern complex with its own drilling, extracting, refining and distributing facilities.

today the capacity and daily output of karamai is three times that of 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution.

situated in the northern part of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region, karamai is an important petroleum industrial base for china's northwest border area. it produces gasoline, kerosene, diesel oil, lubricants, pitch and products for national defence. these not only meet the needs of the autonomous region but are supplied to other parts of china.

exploitation of karamai began in 1955. guided by chairman mao's teaching on maintaining independence, keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our efforts, the workers of various chinese nationalities have in the past two decades carried forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and greatly contributed to the development of china's petroleum industry.

the karamai refinery has doubled its capacity and the variety of products it turns out. its booster stations have raised their capacity four times. in all aspects, karamai is shaping up as a modern oilfield similar to the taching oilfield, national pace-setter in industry. agricultural production and agricultural side-line production in karamai have also made rapid progress.

as a consequence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, petroleum production had slowed down at karamai before the cultural revolution. during the cultural revolution, the workers criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line and began investigations into the possibility of reviving the hitherto abandoned wells. they consulted all available reference material and collected a mass of data. following the example of the taching oilfield workers, they launched a mass movement to introduce technical innovations. they introduced 400 such innovations last year, including more than 100 which were of major importance. they not only struck oil again in the wells long abandoned but also turned low-yield wells into highly productive ones.

in a further effort to tap latent potentials, the oilfield organized a group of cadres, workers and technicians who set another mass movement under way in may this year. as a result, daily petroleum output was increased by 13 percent.

at the same time, new oil zones were exploited at an accelerated pace. the total crude oil output for the first eight months of this year surpassed the annual output of the previous peak year.

the proficiency of oilfield workers and cadres of china's minority nationalities has greatly increased in this period and, under the leadership of the party organization, they are playing a bigger role. some have been elected outstanding workers, others have become technicians and many have been promoted to leading posts.

an example is kelungmu maitiniyatzu, a worker of uighur nationality. orphaned before liberation, he worked hard and made rapid progress with the help of workers of han nationality at the oilfield. he was admitted into the chinese communist party in 1957. his contributions to the campaign to revive the abandoned

wells were outstanding and he was made a member of the oilfield party committee in charge of down-hole operations. he maintains the good qualities of the working people and takes the lead in selfless labour. in the recent period of rapid expansion, the oilfield took in many young workers, who now account for one-fourth of the total labour force. nurtured by the party organization and helped by veteran workers, they have made fast progress politically and played a big role in improving old oil wells and building new ones. for example, chafula, a young extraction worker of kazakh nationality, was an ordinary shepherdess four years ago. she is now a skilled extraction team leader thanks to her hard work, modesty in learning from veteran workers and assiduous study of techniques.

on a cold night, while on duty operating a new well, she found the spout blocked by sand. despite the freezing weather she investigated the cause of the blockage and persevered until she got the spout working again. such instances of dedicated work are not at all uncommon at karamai.

STUDY OF THEORY

Theoretical Study Spurs Shanghai Ship-Builders to New Achievements

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1975)

workers at the chiangnan shipyard in shanghai have become more aware of their role as masters of the country and are doing their jobs still better.

similarly, the cadres have become more conscious of the importance of relying on the workers in running a socialist enterprise.

these are among the changes now taking place among the ship-builders in the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

when any urgent task is assigned to the shipyard today, the workers swamp the leadership with applications to become members of shock teams. while the young workers are often chosen, older ones would be unhappy if their applications are not accepted. an old carpenter expressed their sentiments thus: "just because we are getting on, we want to do as much as we can before retiring." this communist spirit is growing among the ship-builders who "voluntarily work according to their ability".

many cadres and workers at the shipyard said the study of revolutionary theory had enabled them to look beyond the narrow confines of bourgeois right. weng lin-sen, a veteran fitter, said: "i've read marx's 'wage labour and capital" carefully. i feel the revolutionary teacher described my own experience in the old society, when i had to hire myself out to make a living. today, we are masters of the country. we must always bear in mind the historical mission of the working class. we must work to the best of our ability to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat excl."

theoretical study has fired the workers of the shipyard with enthusiasm. they built a 16,000-ton collier in ten months last year -- not at all a bad record. but, in eight and a half months this year, they completed two colliers of the same class and, on september 20, launched two more 10,000-ton ships. though the rainy season increased their difficulties, the workers carried on under tarpaulins. "we have 10,000 tons of energy in building 10,000-ton ships," they said with pride.

closer cooperation among the workers is another result of the study. not only are experienced and highly skilled fitters ready to help anyone or any workshop in difficulty, but the young workers have been learning enthusiastically so that they can help others more in addition to fulfilling their own tasks.

the revolutionary spirit of the workers as masters of the country is seen in the articles and big-character posters they write and put up in workshops, on docks or along the main road in the shipyard. they comment on anything they like about the way the shipyard is managed, especially on questions concerning the guide-lines of the enterprise.

cadres often go among the workers to take part in physical labour and consult the workers on how to improve management.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS

Chinese Factories and Mines Fulfill 1975 Production Quotas

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a number of plants, mines and other enterprises in china fulfilled their 1975 production quotas three months ahead of schedule. these successes are attributed to workers' conscientious study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat since the beginning of this year, their greater awareness thereby gained of the significance of continuing the revolution and going all out for socialism.

among them was the no. 1 chemical fertilizer plant of the shengli general petro-chemical works in shantung province, east china. this new plant, which was put into operation last year, was designed and built by chinese technicians and workers and equipped with chinese-made machines.

at the beginning of this year, the catalytic installations for the oil refinery which produces raw material for the chemical fertilizer plant needed overhauling. lack of raw material would have stopped production at the plant. so, with the help of scientific institutions, the workers set themselves the job of finding a new source of raw material. they turned out a new raw material for making synthetic ammonia to meet production needs. they also went full steam ahead with technical innovations and transformation to correct inadequacies in equipment. in this way, they created favourable conditions for maintaining a high and stable output of chemical fertilizer.

the kwangchow alloy steel plant completed its 1975 production quota four months and a half ahead of schedule. steel output up to the end of last august was 56.95 percent higher than in the same 1974 period, while quality was kept high and raw material consumption was lowered.

since early this year, leading members of the plant party committee have been working in various workshops where they were able to help markedly improve management. leading members of the steel-making workshop led the workers in achieving greater output despite high temperature. in spite of the sweltering august heat, they hit an all-time high in monthly output. cadres of the plant constantly take part in collective productive labour. this vigorously promotes progress in its steel production.

the chihsing coal mine of the shuangyashan mining administration in heilungkiang province, northeast china, fulfilled the 1975 production quotas for coal, tunnelling

and drilling footage 110, 118 and 207 days ahead of time respectively. this is a new success after its overfulfilment of the 1974 state production quota.

since the beginning of this year, leading members of the mine's party committee have gone to coal extraction teams to make investigations and encourage the workers to improve extraction methods and working processes. this helped to accelerate extraction and raised efficiency.

the hsinhsiang chemical fibre textile mill in honan province fulfilled the 1975 production quota in an all round way 115 days in advance. output and quality of its products rose and cost and consumption were lowered, in comparison with the same period of last year.

by conscientiously studying chairman mao's teaching "we must whole-heartedly rely on the working class", leading members of the mill party committee further raised their consciousness. in order to better run the socialist enterprise, they rely on the working class and consult the workers whenever problems arise, and are concerned with the their life. this enhances the workers' enthusiasm for socialism and promotes production and revolution throughout the mill.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Peking Football Team Leaves for African Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

the peking football team led by liu chien-hua with chang heng as deputy leader left peking by air yesterday evening for a friendly match tour of the malagasy republic, tanzania and mauritius.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Leaders See Performance of Chinese Song and Dance Troupe

(NCNA-English Tirana, Oct. 20, 1975)

enver hoxha, great leader of the albanian people and first secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, saw the performance given by the liaoning provincial song and dance troupe of china here yesterday evening.

also present on the occasion were m. shehu, chairman of the council of ministers, other albanian party and government leaders a. carcani, h. toska, h. isai, h. kapo, k. hazbiu, m. myftiu, p. miska, r. alia, r. marko, s. koleka, l. gegprifti, p. peristeri, p. dodbiba, q. mihali and xh. spahiu; p. dode, vice-chairman of the council of ministers and president of the state planning commission; m. peza and sh. peci, vice-presidents of the presidium of the people's assembly; as well as members of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and government ministers.

chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua and other chinese diplomats as well as the delegation of peking university with ma shih-chiang as leader were also present.

the troupe performed chinese and albanian songs and dances as well as instrumental items. the chinese artistes were loudly applauded by the audience.

during the interval, comrade enver hoxha and other albanian leaders received leader pi wen-ting, deputy leader liang tse-min, and some other members of the troupe. they had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

at the end of the performance, comrades shehu and alia as well as albanian minister of education and culture thoma deliana, accompanied by pi wen-ting and liu chen-hua, mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with members of the chinese troupe congratulating them on their success. the albanian leaders had pictures taken with the chinese artistes.

Albanian and Chinese Road Cycling Teams Meet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

cyclists of the albanian people's army, the chinese people's liberation army and peking met in a 100-kilometre team race here this morning and drew warm applause from several thousand onlookers and p.l.a. commanders and fighters.

watching the race were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen ya-ting, kan mai, wang wen-chung and chang ming-tseng. prior to the race, they met with mihal mishaxhiu and stauri poloska, leader and deputy leader of the albanian people's army cycling team.

also watching the race were behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, and fadil haxhiraj, deputy military attache of the albanian embassy here.

in a cordial atmosphere, tien wei-hsin, mihal mishaxhiu and behar shtylla met with the cyclists of the two sides before the race started and were photographed, together with them.

the stretch of highway on peking's outskirts was bedecked for the occasion today in an atmosphere of militant unity among the peoples, the armies and sportsmen of china and albania. the cyclists of the two countries chatted cordially and encouraged each other before the race started. they set out amidst warm applause and each did his best in a collective effort to improve their existing results. commune peasants on the roadside cheered the albanian comrades-in-arms and waved their hands to extend a welcome to them. the albanian cyclists flashed past the finishing line to an outburst of enthusiastic applause.

the albanian and chinese cyclists will meet in a 150-kilometre individual road race on october 23.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

"China Today" Exhibition Held in Australia

(NCNA-English Canberra, Oct. 20, 1975)

a "china today" exhibition was held at the albert hall here from october 16 to 19 to the warm welcome of more than 3,000 visitors.

the exhibition, sponsored by the canberra branch of the australia-china society, displayed over 500 photos on new china and the growing relationship between the governments and peoples of australia and china, as well as handicrafts, light industry products and pamphlets and pictorials.

lantern slides taken by australian visitors to china, chinese documentary films "china today", "kwangchow acrobatic troupe visit australia", and "acupuncture anaesthesia" were shown during the exhibition to the warm welcome of spectators.

CHINA AND AUSTRIA

PRC Founding Anniversary Marked in Austria

(NCNA-English Vienna, Oct. 19, 1975)

celebrations of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china have been held here and in other states of austria by the austrian research institute on china.

an exhibition of "china in the eyes of austrian painters" was held here from september 23 to october 8, at which paintings and drawings by three austrian artists who had been to china were on display. the opening ceremony of the exhibition was presided over by alois mock, vice-chairman of the austrian people's party and vice-president of the board of the austrian research institute on china. minister of the interior otto roesch, minister of justice christian broda and president of the austrian arbeiterkammertages wilhelm hrdlitschka attended the ceremony.

chinese films "milky way in shaoshan" and "acrobatics" were shown here on october 12 and 19 respectively. friendly personage norbert wittmann who had visited china made a report entitled "china today" on october 15. lantern slides taken by him in china were also shown.

a "modern chinese photograph and painting" exhibition was held in salzburg on october 15.

heinrich salfenauer, mayor of that city, sponsored the opening ceremony.

a "china-week" started in innsbruck on october 16. arthur haidl, first vice-mayor of that city, sponsored the opening ceremony and gave a reception. chinese films and paintings by children were shown during the "china-week".

chinese diplomats in austria attended the celebrations on invitation.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chinese Sports Minister Meets Personages from British Sports Circles

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with lord neville, president of the british olympic committee, and mrs. haig, president of the british central council of recreation and sports.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and sung chung, secretary-general of the federation.

lord neville and mrs. haig arrived in china on october 18 for a friendly visit.

the british guests were entertained at banquet by chao cheng-hung on the evening of october 19.

during their stay in peking, the british friends visited the peking physical culture institute, a spare-time sports school for juniors, and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

they will leave peking tomorrow for a visit to kwangchow on their way home.

CHINA AND BURMA

Chinese Weight-Lifting Team Leaves for Burma

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

a chinese weight-lifting team led by chao ching-kuei left here by air today for a friendly match tour of burma.

Burmese Sports Friendship Delegation Leaves Kunming for Home

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 20, 1975)

the burmese sports friendship delegation led by u gwan shein left here for home by air at noon today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

it was given a warm send off at the airport by chen fang, leading member of the yunnan provincial physical culture and sports commission, and representatives of local football players.

the delegation arrived here on october 17. during its stay here, it gave a cane ball show to the people of various nationalities in kunming. the cane ballers' fine skill drew warm applause from the spectators. the burmese football team played a friendly match with the yunnan provincial team which ended in a 1:1 draw.

liu ming-hui, vice-chairman of the yunnan provincial revolutionary committee, met delegation leader u gwan shein and watched the football match. the yunnan branch of the chinese football association gave a banquet in honour of the burmese friends. the visitors toured the well-known scenic "stone forest" and "west mountain".

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Receives Chinese Ambassador to DPRK

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 21, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife, now on a visit to korea, received li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, here today.

present on the occasion were keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia, and cambodian ambassador to korea ang kim khoan.

samdech sihanouk had a cordial and friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Leader Yao Wen-yuan Meets Cameroon Press Agency Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the cameroon press agency delegation led by ndjiki nya eugene, director of the agency.

cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement was present on the occasion.

chu mu-chih and peng ti, director and leading member of the hsinhua news agency, were present.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

the czechoslovak scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by antonin mrazek, czechoslovak acting chairman of the joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation between czechoslovakia and china and vice-minister of technological and investment development, left here for home by air today.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by sun yu-yu, chinese acting chairman of the sino-czechoslovak joint commission for scientific and technical cooperation and vice-minister of the first ministry of machine-building, and hsing yi-hsing and chang chen, members of the joint commission.

czechoslovak ambassador to china karel kurka was also present.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited factories, a port, a people's commune, china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair and places of historical interest in peking, shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Danish Scientific Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening feted a seven-member danish scientific delegation led by professor niels 1. meyer, president of the danish academy of technical sciences.

among the guests were danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan and mrs. paludan.

among those present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists pei shih-chang, chien san-chiang and hu han.

arriving in china on october 19 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences, the delegation called at the chinese academy yesterday. it will leave for shanghai, kwangchow and kweilin after visiting peking.

CHINA AND FINLAND

Finnish Youth Delegation Entertained at Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a finnish youth delegation led by antti virjo, council member in charge of youth work of the finland-china society. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yu chung-hao, secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist youth league, and leading members of departments concerned, including ou tang-liang and chia hsueh-chien.

the delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Guests Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

maurice laure, chairman of the board of directors of the general society bank of france, his wife and his party left here for a visit to other parts of china on october 18.

chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors of the bank of china held a business talk with the french guests and gave a dinner in their honour in peking, and liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade, met with them.

the french guests arrived here on october 14 for a visit at the invitation of the bank of china.

French Civil Engineers' Society Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

a french delegation of the civil engineers' society led by pierre bezier, president of the society, left here on a visit to southern china today.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 12. during its stay in peking, it held technical report meetings, visited industrial, educational and agricultural units, and toured places of historical interest.

chang wei, member of the secretariat of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, met and had a friendly talk with the delegation on october 16.

li yung-ting, vice-chairman of china council for the promotion of international trade, met and feted the delegation on the evening of october 13.

French Hydro-Geology Study Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a french hydro-geology study group led by claude beaumont, director of the french bureau of geological and mineral researches, left peking for home by air today.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 12.

hsu chieh, a leading member of the national general geological bureau and permanent council member of the geological society of china, met the french guests and entertained them at banquet on october 13.

during their stay in china, the french friends visited scientific institutes, factories and people's communes, had discussions with their chinese colleagues, and drove to the great wall and a ming dynasty tomb on a sightseeing tour.

CHINA AND GAMBIA

Gambian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

gambian president dawda kairaba jawara received chinese ambassador lei yang on october 17 at the state house and had a cordial and friendly talk with him, according to a report from banjul.

CHINA AND GHANA

Chinese Leader Yao Wen-yuan Meets Ghanaian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the ghanaian journalists delegation led by martin tay.

present on the occasion were lu ying, leading member of the "people's daily", li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

v. k. dey, first secretary of the ghanaian embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Trade and Economic Mission Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a trade and economic mission of the co-operative republic of guyana arrived here from kwangchow by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang. leader of the mission is george anderson king, guyanese minister of trade and consumer protection.

the mission was greeted at the airport by li chiang and departmental director cheng to-pin.

present were frank albert noel, member of the mission and permanent secretary of the ministry of trade and consumer protection, who arrived in peking earlier, and cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the co-operative republic of guyana in peking.

upon their departure from kwangchow, the distinguished guyanese guests were seen off at the airport by kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND ICELAND

Icelandic President Watches Performance of Chinese Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Oct. 19, 1975)

president
of the republic of iceland kristjan eldjarn and his wife saw the performance given by the chinese tientsin acrobatic troupe at the stadium of reykjavik this afternoon.

among the 3,200 spectators were also minister of culture and education vilhjalmur hjalmarsson and mayor of reykjavik birgir i. gunnarsson.

at the end of the performance, the icelandic president and his wife, in the company of chinese ambassador chen tung and the troupe leader chang chi-yao, shook hands with the chinese acrobats, congratulating them on their successful performance.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Workers Friendship Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

keng piao,
head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, this evening met and feted a japanese workers friendship delegation led by shosaku itai. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of sections concerned under the department, including lin li-yun and mao pao-chung.

arriving in china on september 29 for a friendly visit, the delegation has toured peking, harbin, taching, yenan, tachai and shanghai, and will shortly leave for home.

Chinese Track and Field Delegation Concludes Visit to Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 20, 1975)

the chinese track and field delegation with ni chih-chin as leader and shih pao-chen and hsiao chieh-ping as deputy leaders left here for home today after concluding a friendly visit to japan.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were kenzo kono, president of the house of councillors and president of the japan amateur athletic federation, and hanji aoki, vice-president of the federation.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching was also present.

chinese and japanese athletes held the third contest in osaka on october 19 following the previous two in tokyo and fukuoka. kenzo kono made a special trip from tokyo to watch the osaka contest. mayor of osaka yasushi oshima, president of the osaka track and field association hosai hyuga and ni chih-chin spoke at the opening ceremony of the meet. they all hoped that the friendly contacts would deepen understanding and friendship between the people and athletes of the two countries.

an atmosphere of "friendship first, competition second" prevailled throughout the contest. chinese and japanese athletes practised together, encouraged each other during the competition and warmly congratulated each other on good results. more than 13,000 people saw the contest.

the sino-japanese track and field meet produced good results in a number of events. china's hsieh pao-chiang broke the national record in the men's 5,000 metres with a time of 14 minutes 12.6 seconds and the national record in the 10,000 metres with 30 minutes 16.8 seconds. china's yang chien also broke the 10,000 metre national record with a time of 30 minutes 23 seconds. itsuo takanesawa set a new record for japan in the pole vault by clearing the bar at 5.31 metres. japan's mikayo konno finished the women's 1,500 metre race in 4 minutes 21 seconds, bettering the japanese record. japan's mikiko sone set a new japanese high jump record at 1.84 metres.

Peking Arts Troupe of China Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

the peking arts troupe of china led by chai ming-wu with wang miao-chih and chin li as deputy leaders returned to peking by air this evening after a friendly visit and performance tour of japan.

it was met at the airport by yu chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, hao liang, leading member of the ministry of culture, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and sun ping-hua, secretary general of the china-japan friendship association, as well as representatives of the literary and art workers of the capital.

present were teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy in peking, and the visiting japanese friends chojuro kawarasaki and his wife.

President of China-Japan Association Meets Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of a visiting delegation of the japanese federation of economic organizations led by toshiwo doko.

present were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned.

Peking Arts Troupe Leaves Tokyo for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 21, 1975)

the peking arts troupe of china left here for home today after concluding its friendly visit to japan.

seeing the chinese troupe off at the airport were chairman of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) hisao kuroda, managing director of the japanese democratic music association kaname yoshida, as well as other japanese friends and korean friends residing in japan.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim mi kuo-chun and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents wu pu-wen were also present.

yesterday evening, the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim gave a farewell reception for the arts troupe.

leader of the troupe chai ming-wu and chairman hisao kuroda spoke at the reception. hisao kuroda said: "we are expecting an early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty with the inclusion of an anti-hegemony clause and are determined to strive for this goal in order to ensure a lasting friendship between the peoples of japan and china from generation to generation."

chinese artistes performed national instrumental music and sang chinese and japanese songs at the reception.

the reception was prevailed with an atmosphere of friendship and unity between chinese and japanese peoples.

among the 500 guests present were seimin miyazaki, director general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) headquarters, sumitsone anekoji, representative director of the japanese democratic music association, kenzo nakajima, director-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo.

vice-chairman of the general association of korean residents in japan hong bong su and other korean friends here were also present.

on october 18, the chinese troupe performed here chinese national dances and music for korean residents and overseas chinese.

CHINA AND MADAGASCAR

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Ambassador of Malagasy Republic to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien this evening met with rakotofiringa crescent solohery, new ambassador of the malagasy republic to china.

present on the occasion were deputy departmental directors of the chinese foreign ministry lo hsu and liu hua.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Chinese Football Team Leaves for Malaysia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

a football team of china's liaoning province led by yu chi-chen with kuan yun-feng as deputy leader left peking by air today for a friendly match tour of malaysia.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Exposes Soviet-US War Preparations and Contention for Hegemony

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

the malaysian paper "sing ping yit pao" has pointed out that the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, are stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and contending for hegemony in europe and other parts of the world under the smokescreen of "detente", according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the paper pointed out in an editorial on october 18 that the "european security conference" has failed to guarantee security in europe.

it added: "it is well known that the cause of instability in europe lies in the military expansion and war preparations of the two superpowers, particularly the soviet union, and in their intense contention in europe and other places. the so-called european 'security' conference failed to touch this fundamental issue or impose any restrictions on such acts of the two superpowers."

the editorial said: "the 'principles' stipulated in the declaration of the european security conference is but a duplication of the principles of the u.n. charter." it said: "documents and resolutions of the league of nations before the world war two contained similar principles. yet they did not prevent the outbreak of the war. the u.n. charter has been made public for 30 years. but, there has never been tranquility in the world in these years. does the soviet invasion of czechoslovakia conform to any of the above-said principles?"

it stressed that an "international agreement" "has no binding power at all to countries which pursue hegemony, nor can it ensure the security of the european countries."

the editorial noted that the "european security conference" provides that military manoeuvres by any party to the conference should be notified to the other parties in advance, "but it is hard to make one believe that a notice in advance of a military exercise will be able to prevent a war of aggression. in fact, it is precisely under the cloak of carrying out military exercises that soviet troops invaded czechoslovakia. at the insistence of the soviet union, it is written in the document that notices about military exercises are to be given on 'a voluntary basis'. that is to say, it is not obligatory to give such information. and as such, the 'illusion of security' created by the document is even more transparent," the editorial noted.

in another editorial on october 19, "sing ping yit pao" laid bare the grave threat to international peace and security by the intensified arms expansion of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states.

the editorial said that according to a u.s. investigation, of the 136 countries in the world "the soviet union has the largest military expenditure and it extends hegemonic power by means of exporting armaments". it said: "the soviet union is gradually replacing the united states as the number one merchant of death. this fact in itself clearly shows the serious threat the soviet union is posing to the peace and security of the world."

the editorial said, "the soviet attitude towards nuclear weapons has been repeatedly exposed. it refuses to declare that it will not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and it refuses to completely destroy nuclear weapons and to respect latin america as a non-nuclear zone."

the editorial pointed out: "the treaty on the partial halting of nuclear tests signed by the soviet union and the united states was aimed at maintaining their position of a nuclear overlord and nuclear monolopy, binding other countries hand and foot and limiting their self-defence rights. the proposal for the so-called 'complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests' is no more than an old ware with a new label."

"as the superpowers are trying to maintain their hegemony by means of arms expansion, one cannot but feel the imminent danger of war and the gloomy prospects of peace," the editorial concluded.

CHINA AND MALI

Madame Mariam Traore Leaves Peking for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the malian head of state and president of the malian national union of women, left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning in the company of madame lin chia-mei, wife of vice-premier li hsien-nien.

the distinguished malian guests were seen off at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; fu yu-fang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; hsu kuang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation; and kao chien-chung, deputy department director of the foreign ministry; as well as more than 2,000 people in the chinese capital.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. as madame mariam traore went round to bid farewell to the well-wishers amidst cheers in the company of vice-premier li hsien-nien, girls performed dances while others waved coloured ribbons and bouquets to express the hope that the friendship between the peoples of china and mali and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly developed.

malian ambassador to china sinaly thera, and his wife and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, are also accompanying madame mariam traore on the visit.

present at the airport were also officials of the malian embassy here and diplomatic envoys of mauritania and senegal to china.

Madame Mariam Traore, Wife of Malian Head of State, and Other Distinguished Guests Arrive in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 20, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party, arrived in kwangchow by special plane this morning for a visit in the company of madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at kwangchow's paiyun airport by kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, as well as 1,000 local people.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. the welcoming crowds in their holiday best carried huge streamers inscribed with slogans of welcome and waved bouquets and colourful streamers to greet the distinguished malian guests. rifle carrying militiawomen in team formation saluted the distinguished guests. madame mariam traore waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement of the tribute.

madame mariam traore and her party were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee this evening.

present were madame lin chia-mei, kou ching-yen and liu kuei-lan, as well as leading members of other departments concerned.

the banquet was filled with a warm and friendly atmosphere. toasts were drunk to the constant consolidation and development of friendship and relations of friendly cooperation between the people of china and mali, and to the victories of the people of the third world in their united struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

madame mariam traore and other distinguished malian guests this afternoon visited china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair in the company of madame lin chia-mei and liu kuei-lan.

Madame Mariam Traore and Other Distinguished
Malian Guests Visit Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct, 21. 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party arrived here from kwangchow by special plane at noon today for a visit in the company of madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by yang kuang-li and chao kuei-hsiang, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; chang jui-ying, standing committee member of the provincial revolutionary committee; and li yu, vice-chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, as well as more than 1,000 people in nanking.

the airport flew the national flags of mali and china. beating drums and gongs and waving flowers and colourful streamers, the crowd of well-wishers in holiday dress and dancers gave expression to the friendship of the chinese people for the distinguished malian guests. madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests walked a lap of the airport infield to meet the welcoming crowd and waved to them in acknowledgement of the tribute.

this afternoon, madame mariam traore and other distinguished malian guests, accompanied by lin chia-mei and chang jui-ying, visited the yangtze river bridge at nanking, toured the hsuanwu lake and the yangtze river by boat for a viewed of the landscape along the river bank. the distinguished guests were given a warm welcome wherever they went.

the distinguished malian guests were honoured at a banquet this evening given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. present at the banquet were lin chia-mei, yang kuang-li, chao kuei-hsiang, chang jui-ying and li yu. in a warm and friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests drank toasts to the everlasting friendship between the people of china and mali and the constant strengthening and development of the unity of the people of the third world. after the banquet, they attended a theatrical performance presented by nanking school children. at the end of the performance, madame mariam traore and others mounted the stage, cordially shook hands with the children and presented them with a basket of flowers.

upon their departure from kwangchow, madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by kou ching-yen, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, liu kuei-lan, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments

concerned. the distinguished malian guests visited the chungshan (sun yat-sen) medical college in kwangchow this morning and were given a warm welcome by the faculty and student body.

CHINA AND MEXICO

China's Giant Pandas in Mexico

(NCNA-English Mexico City, Oct. 20, 1975)

the chapultepec park in this city, a favourite place for holiday makers, has become all the more attractive since the arrival of a pair of giant pandas in a special plane of the civil aviation administration of china (caac) on september 10. on holidays, thousands upon thousands come to the park to have a good look at the precious gift sent from across the broad expanse of the pacific by the chinese government and people.

the arrival of the pandas was widely reported by local papers and t.v. stations. "el nacional" described them as "symbols of friendship". "novedades" said, "'pei pei' and 'ying ying' (names of the two pandas) are permanent guests to mexico."

preparations for accommodating the pandas started long before their arrival, including the study of data provided by the peking zoo. in early september, the mexican government sent director of the mexico city zoo jaen schoch frederic and architect octavio gabriel barrela to peking to get acquainted with the habit of the pandas and take charge of their transportation. the government also ordered for a new house to be built for the pandas in the zoo of the chapultepec park, which was completed on september 9 with a floor space of 492 square metres, plus a playground specially designed for the pandas and stands for visitors to watch them. the house was inaugurated on september 11 by maria esther zuno de echeverria, wife of the mexican president.

in the park, one can often hear such exclamation as "how beautiful excl. how wonderful excl." uttered by visitors to show their admiration. some questioned me about the life and habit of the giant panda in detail. one asked: "is it possible for them to give birth to little ones here in mexico?" a middle-aged mexican friend said: "we mexicans are very interested in the giant panda thank you very much for presenting them to us excl. our two peoples are friends indeed excl." manuel monges, a staff member of the zoo told me: "i have been working here for more than ten years. this is the first time that a friendly country has sent us such rare animal".

zoo director frederic told this correspondent a month ago that the pair had already put on weight. "only 10 days have passed but they have come to love their new home. they are keeping very well and have a good appetite. they look healthy and lovely. please convey this good news to the chinese people excl." he said.

Mexican "Blue Cross" Football Delegation in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 21, 1975)

the mexican "blue cross" football team won a friendly match from the kwangsi team 2:0 before 50,000 cheering spectators at the yuehhsiushan stadium here this afternoon.

the visitors broke through kwangsi's tight defence to lead 1:0 at half-time.

the kwangsi team mounted a flurry of attacks in the second half. but the mexican team substituted two players to strengthen its offensive and scored another goal after 20 minutes of play.

the fine sportsmanship and good play by both sides drew warm applause from the spectators.

the mexican "blue cross" football delegation arrived in kwangchow from shanghai by air on october 19. yesterday evening, the mexican guests were honoured at a reception given by the kwangtung provincial branch of the chinese football association.

the mexican guests visited china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair now going on here and attended a performance presented by the chinese song and dance ensemble.

the delegation will leave kwangchow for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND MOZAMBIQUE

Mozambican President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Lourenco Marques, Oct. 19, 1975)

president samora machel received chinese ambassador lin chung in the presidential residence and had a cordial and friendly talk with him on october 17.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princes Leave Kathmandu for China Visit

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 21, 1975)

prince gyanendra bir bikram shah and princess komal rajya laxmi devi shah, and prince dhirendra bir bikram shah and princess prekshya rajya laxmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal left here by air this morning for an official visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

a send-off ceremony was held at the airport.

seeing them off were nepalese prime minister nagendra prasad rijal, chairman of national panchayat nain bahadur swanr, minister of industry and commerce chaturbhuj prasad singh, minister of land reform jog mehar shrestha, minister of home, panchayat, law and justice bhoj raj ghimire, ministers of state and assistant ministers and other prominent figures.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih and diplomatic envoys of other countries in nepal were also present.

minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal who accompanies the princes and princesses on the visit left here by the same plane.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Hockey Study Group Leaves Peking for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a four-member chinese hockey study group led by hou cheng-ching left here for pakistan by air yesterday afternoon.

CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

Philippine Chess Delegation Leader Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

florencio campomanes, leader of the philippine chess delegation, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, leading members of other organizations concerned, including wang chih-fan, as well as chinese chess players and coaches.

the banquet was marked by expressions of friendship between the people and chess players of china and the philippines.

the philippine guests will leave here tomorrow for a visit to shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before returning home.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Tourist Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

the sixth tourist group from romania led by zachiu mihail left here for home by air yesterday.

the group arrived in peking on september 28. while in china, the group visited peking, kwangchow, hangchow, shanghai and kweilin.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Romanian Party Activists' Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the romanian party activists' friendship delegation led by ion dinca, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the arges county committee of the r.c.p.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

among those present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

after the meeting, comrade chi teng-kuei gave a banquet in honour of the romanian comrades.

Peking Meeting Marks 31st Anniversary of Romanian Army Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

commanders and fighters of a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army held a meeting here this morning in warm celebration of the 31st anniversary of the armed forces day of romania.

attending the meeting were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

present were huang chen-tang, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units, and chu kai-yin, deputy-director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence.

the meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. chen hsiang-shan, a leading member of the peking unit, and col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the romanian embassy in peking, spoke at the meeting.

chen hsiang-shan spoke highly of the romanian armed forces, patriotic guards and the people of romania for their indelible contributions to the final victory of the world people's struggle over fascism.

"in the course of socialist construction, the romanian army has inherited and carried forward the glorious tradition of struggle against fascism, and together with the people of the whole country, it has adhered to the revolutionary principle of independence and hard work, and with dauntless heroism, resolutely withstood foreign pressures and intrigues of interference, domination and subversion, defended national independence and freedom, safeguarded state sovereignty and security, and have made new contributions to the struggle against big-power hegemony and power politics," he said.

chen hsiang-shan said in conclusion: following chairman mao's teachings, the commanders and fighters of our unit, like the people of the whole country and the whole army, firmly support the romanian people and their army in their just struggle to defend national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism and hegemonism, and resolutely support the romanian people's cause of building socialism independently and self-reliantly.

in his speech, col. ioan dubesteanu gave an account of the heroic struggle waged by the romanian army under the leadership of the romanian communist party against fascism and the antonescu military-fascist dictatorship, and the important role the army played in socialist revolution and construction.

he said: the romanian people's army as a component part of our society takes a direct part in carrying out measures for the development of the economy and in building socialism with an all-round development in romania.

on the 31st anniversary of its birthday, the romanian army has become more modernized than before, with a high level of political consciousness and combat effectiveness and is well disciplined, he said.

the romanian communist party has paid great attention to strengthening the nation's defence capability and has determinedly armed the entire people for national defence and safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty, he added.

col. ioan dubesteanu said the cooperation between the romanian army and the chinese people's liberation army has been constantly developed on the solid foundation of the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the romanian people and army will make every effort to enhance the militant friendship and the relations of friendly cooperation between the peoples and armies of romania and china, he said.

the romanian comrades-in-arms watched an exhibition of military skills by fighters of the unit this afternoon.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE

Singapore Vice Premier Sees Performance of Chinese Acrobats

(NCNA-English Singapore, Oct. 19, 1975)

singapore deputy prime minister and minister of defence goh keng swee and his wife saw the performance of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china at the national theatre here today.

also present were minister of science and technology lee chiaw meng and minister of environment tan eng liang.

the chinese troupe has given eight performances at the theatre to the warm welcome of 27,000 spectators, among them were minister of culture jek yuen thong, minister of health toh chin chye, minister of labour ong pang boon, minister of state for foreign affairs lee khoon choy, and other high-ranking officials.

minister of culture jek yuen thong and his wife gave a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of the chinese troupe. it proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

the singapore paper "nanyang siang pau" said on october 14 that the chinese acrobatics "fully demonstrates the industriousness, wisdom and undauntedness of the chinese people as well as their optimism."

earlier, on october 16, the people's association here organized a get together between the chinese troupe and local people and artistes at which both sides presented colourful performances.

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Singapore Trade Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

chen chieh, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here today with a singapore trade mission led by ridzwan dzafir, director of the trade department of the ministry of finance, and with chua chor teck, president of the singapore association of shipbuilders and repairers, as its deputy leader.

having attended china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow, the mission arrived in peking on october 17. it will shortly leave peking for a visit to southern china.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Somali Embassy in China Gives Revolutionary Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

geilani scek ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the somali embassy here, and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the "october 21 revolution" of the somali democratic republic.

attending the reception were chinese minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and leading members of departments concerned, including hsia chih-hsu, tao chi, li chi, huang wen and chia ting.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Refutes Gromyko's Speech at UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

soviet foreign minister andrei gromyko's speech at the current session of the u.n. general assembly is refuted by "people's daily" in a signed article today.

entitled "a small pie drawn on paper", the article says that the soviet revisionists' foreign minister gromyko at the current session of the u.n. general assembly again called for a 10 per cent slash in the military budgets of the five permanent member states of the security council, and the use of some of the money thus saved to help the developing countries. he described his proposal as having its "significance in full measure". indeed, this oft-repeated melodrama of the soviet revisionists has its "significance in full measure" in exposing their hypocrisy.

the article reads in part: the soviet revisionists are never tired of talking about a reduction of the military expenditure. but the question is how to ascertain it. the soviet revisionists themselves claim that their military expenditure has since 1969 been fixed at 17,900 million rubles. in other words, the soviet military spending amounts to only about

one-fourth of that of the united states. but the fact is that in the past ten years or more, moscow has amazingly outstripped washington in the arms race in both speed and magnitude, yet the soviet revisionists publicly placed their military expenditure at one-fourth of what the united states spent. according to a u.s. official estimate, the soviet "expenditure on military forces is at least 20 per cent more than that of the united states", that is 100,000-odd million u.s. dollars, a figure three or four times bigger than that made public by the soviet-revisionists themselves.

in recent years, public opinion in various countries has time and again made comments on soviet military spending. in particular, the west european countries bearing the brunt of the soviet military threats have to make sober-minded observations. for example, the british newspaper "guardian" once penetratingly pointed out that the published soviet military budget "is in fact none other than a decoration". the international institute for strategic studies in london and other institutes exposed time and again that the military expenditure published by the soviet union includes neither the expenses involved in the research and development of nuclear warheads and sophisticated arms, nor the expenses used in the military aspect of its space programme and for its border troops. the soviet union not only conceals its military expenditure under cover of civilian expenditure but also cuts down the price of military supplies to greatly reduce the military expenditure.

in fact, it has always been considered a tough issue at so-called disarmament institutions and conferences to fix military spendings for each country. the soviet revisionists, fully aware of this, deliberately demand a quick reduction, alleging that the asian, african and latin american countries would all "benefit" by their proposal. is this not like satisfying hunger with a drawn pie, as a chinese saying goes?

the soviet revisionists laud to the skies their cut-military-expenditure proposal, trying hard to convince people of their "sincerity" in disarmament and their "profound concern" for the developing countries, allegedly gripped by "formidable economic difficulties". this is double deception excl.

the fact is: the soviet revisionists proposed to reduce 10 per cent of military spending and use 10 per cent of the funds thus saved to provide assistance for the developing countries. according to their figure on military spending, the 10 per cent of 10 per cent of this comes to some 200 million u.s. dollars -- a mere fraction of the over 2,000 million u.s. dollar gained from their arms sales every year. in other words, the kremlin's "pie" dangling before the developing countries is a very small one indeed.

we would like to tell the soviet revisionist gentlemen: away with your hypocrisy excl. if you have any genuine, be it just an iota of, "concern" for the developing countries, wouldn't it be more practical by doing a thing or two, for instance, an announcement cancelling all the debts owed to you by the third world countries in arms purchases and guaranteeing free supplies in future?

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Guests Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

sunetra rupesinghe, daughter of sri lanka prime minister mrs. sirimavo bandaranaike, and her husband kumar rupesinghe left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy department directors of the foreign ministry cheng jui-sheng and fu shun-ho.

present were sri lanka ambassador to china r.l.a.i. karannagoda, his wife and diplomatic officials of both the sri lanka embassy and the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Chinese Vice Premier Meets New Swiss Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

ku mu. chinese vice-premier of the state council, met with new swiss ambassador to china heinz markus langenbacher here this afternoon.

present were deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry hsu wei-chin and kao chien-chung.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Oct. 21, 1975)

the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china led by li wei-ying and kuo tung-chun arrived here this morning for a friendly performance tour of thailand after its friendly visit to singapore.

another deputy leader of the chinese troupe yang yi-ming and some of its members had arrived here earlier.

the chinese troupe was greeted at the airport by bhethai amatayakul, advisor, somporn thabsittha, president, plengsakdi prakasbhaesat, vice-president, of the council on social welfare of thailand, chin sophonpanich, president of the community chest of thailand, piya siwayathorn, president of the working committee for performance of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe, amphorn burapuk, president of the chinese chamber of commerce, and others.

members of the chinese troupe were garlanded at the airport.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to thailand lu tzu-po and other embassy officials were also present.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chinese Wu Shu Delegation Gives Premiere in Turkey

(NCNA-English Istanbul, Oct. 19, 1975)

the chinese wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and sword play) delegation gave its premiere in the istanbul indoor stadium here yesterday evening to the warm welcome of more than 3,000 spectators.

watching the performance were sadi sevuk, commander of the garrison of istanbul; ismail hakki aksusel, chief of staff of the first army; besim ustunel, senator; and egemen bostanci, representative of the turkish sport journalist association as well as diplomats of consulates of some countries here.

chinese ambassador to turkey liu chun was also present.

the chinese sportsmen received a long standing ovation when they appeared in the centre of the stadium at the end of the performance, holding a big banner with the inscription in turkish "long live the friendship between the chinese and turkish people".

the chinese delegation arrived here on october 16 for a friendly visit to turkey at the invitation of the general department of cultural affairs of the foreign ministry after touring egypt.

mayor of istanbul ahmet isvan received leader of the delegation pai ping the following day and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND UN

Secretary-General of UNCTAD Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

gamani corea, secretary-general of the united nations conference on trade and development (unctad) and his party left here for shanghai before returning to geneva.

they were seen off at the airport by liu hsi-wen, assistant minister of foreign trade.

during their stay in peking, secretary-general gamani corea and his party visited a factory and toured the palace museum, the great wall and other places of historical interest.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Hold Talks with US Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here today with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

attending the talks on the u.s. side were george h.w. bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china; helmut sonnenfeldt, counsellor of the state department; philip

c. habib, assistant secretary of state for east asian affairs; winston lord, director of the office of policy planning of the state department; william h. gleysteen, deputy assistant secretary of state for east asian affairs; oscar v. armstrong, director of the office of people's republic of china and mongolian affairs; and richard h. solomon, staff member of the national security office.

attending the talks on the chinese side were huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the u.s.a.; wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and lin ping, tang wen-sheng, chien ta-yung, ting yuan-hung and chao chi-hua.

dr. henry a. kissinger and nancy m. kissinger as well as other american guests viewed the painting hall of the palace museum this afternoon and saw the modern revolutionary peking opera "azalea mountain" performed by the peking opera troupe of peking this evening.

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets US Secretary of State Kissinger and Other American Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this evening met with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, his wife nancy m. kissinger, and his party.

american guests at the meeting were george h.w. bush, chief of the u.s. liaison office in china, helmut sonnenfeldt, counsellor of the state department, philip c. habib, assistant secretary of state for east asian affairs, winston lord, director of the office of policy planning of the state department, william h. gleysteen, deputy assistant secretary of state for east asian affairs, peter w. rodman, white house staff member, and anne boddicker, secretary.

chairman mao shook hands with all the american guests and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with dr. kissinger, george bush and winston lord on a wide range of questions. chairman mao asked dr. kissinger to convey his regards to president ford.

present on the occasion were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, chief of the chinese liaison office in the u.s.a. huang chen, vice-foreign minister wang hai-jung and deputy departmental directors of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng and chang han-chih.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with US Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, continued talks here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

dr. henry a. kissinger, his wife and other american guests today toured hsiangshan (fragrant hill) scenic spots on peking's western outskirts, in the company of foreign minister chiao kuan-hua and chief of the liaison office of china in the u.s.a. huang chen.

Peking Press Circles Give Reception in Honor of US Journalists Accompanying Dr. Kissinger on His Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

peking press circles gave a reception here this evening in honour of the u.s. journalists accompanying dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, on his visit to china.

b. lynn pascoe, an official of the u.s. liaison office in china, was present.

present were leading members of peking press organizations, the information department of the ministry of foreign affairs and other departments concerned, including chu mu-chih, li che-fu, chin chia-lin, hsiao hang and peng ti.

Delegation of Chinese Meteorological Society Leaves Peking for United States

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a delegation of the chinese meteorological society with tsou ching-meng, vice-president of the chinese meteorological society, as its leader and ning yuan, council member of the society, as deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to the united states at the invitation of the american meteorological society.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Esperantist Delegation Leaves Peking for Democratic Republic of Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

an esperantist delegation led by chen yuan, secretary-general of the all-china esperanto league, left here by air today for a friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam at the invitation of the viet nam esperanto association for peace.

it was seen off at the airport by yeh lai-shih, vice-chairman of the council of the all-china esperanto league.

nguyen phuong vu, first secretary of the d.r.v.n. embassy here, was present.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Premier of Democratic Yemen Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 20, 1975)

ali nasser mohamed, premier of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received chinese ambassador tsui chien and had a friendly conversation with him at the premier's office here today.

during the conversation the chinese ambassador conveyed to the yemeni premier solicitude from the red cross society of china to the yemeni people struck by recent floods and told him that the chinese red cross society has decided to contribute a consignment of relief goods to the people in the afflicted areas. premier ali nasser expressed thanks for this.

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message of Sympathy for People in Afflicted Areas of Democratic Yemen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

the red cross society of china sent a message on october 18 to the government of the people's democratic republic of yemen, expressing sympathy for the yemeni people in the afflicted areas and contributing a consignment of relief goods and medicine to them.

the message says, "we are very much concerned at the news that your country is struck by floods. the red cross society of china has decided to contribute a consignment of cotton blankets, cotton cloth, knitwear and medicine to help the people in the afflicted areas of your country tide over their temporary difficulties. please convey to them our sincere solicitude."

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Protocol on Sino-Yugoslav Scientific and Technical Cooperation Signed in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 20, 1975)

a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation from 1975 to 1976 between china and yugoslavia was signed here today.

it was signed by shih lin, head of the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and krsto bulajic, general director of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation.

kang ji-min, charge d'affaires ad interim, and jen hsiao-hsuan, commerical counsellor, of the chinese embassy here, and all members of the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation attended the signing ceremony.

also present were officials of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation.

this morning, anton vratusa, vice-president of the yugoslav federal executive council, received all members of the chinese delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

The Essence of Capitulation in Water Margin As Viewed from the Clash of Contradictions in the Novel

by

Chu Li-yüan (朱立元) and Ma Mei-hsin (马美信)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 25, 1975)

The clash of contradictions in works of literature is an important means for molding characters and expressing the theme. This teaching material by negative example Water Margin precisely makes full use of this means to obliterate class struggle and publicize and extol class capitulation.

I

Chairman Mao points out, "The principal contradiction of feudal society is the contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class." "The ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class forced them into numerous uprisings against its rule." In the last years of Northern Sung, after the failure of Wang An-shih's political reforms, "the government became ever more corrupt and the people ever more impoverished." A handful of big landlords wantonly practiced annexation and occupied by force over 70 percent of land in the whole country, thus creating the serious situation of "the rich with their properties spreading all over the provinces and cities and the poor dying of poverty in valleys." It was precisely this kind of acute and sharp class antagonism that gave rise to a succession of peasant uprisings and accelerated the fall and collapse of the Northern Sung Dynasty.

However, the Water Margin has completely obliterated the serious state of antagonism between the two classes. Even the Dream of the Red Chamber portrayed the history of the fall of the feudal landlord class has described the practice of economic exploitation by the House of Chia in Heishan

Village and other places, but in the Water Margin with the peasant uprising as the subject matter, there is not even such a profile. The Water Margin gives us the scene of peace "with the armymen and the civilians celebrating and enjoying peace in a year of bumper harvest, and with merchants and travelers converging on the place of honor and wealth." The manors of Grandpa K'ung, Grandpa Mu, Ch'ai Chin and other landlords described in the book are all Shangri-las where the people are happy and well fed and clothed. There we see not any sanguinary oppression and ruthless exploitation by landlords, nor the agonized struggle, indignation and resistance of the peasants.

The author of Water Margin does not portray this principal contradiction between the landlord class and the peasantry, but takes the so-called "loyal and virtuous people" and "wicked and evil people" as the principal contradiction that runs through the whole book from beginning to end. The whole novel evolves its plots around the three stages of this contradiction.

The first stage starts from the beginning of the novel to the grand assembly at Liangshan with the "wicked" driving the "loyal" into rebellion as the center of the contradiction. The Water Margin begins by saying that "peace reigned in the empire and there was no trouble anywhere" during the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao, and that it was only due to the rise of Kao Ch'iu to power and "the persecution of the loyal and virtuous" by the crafty ministers that led to the contradiction and struggle between the 108 people at Liangshan and the "four crafty ministers" including Kao Ch'iu and Ts'ai Ching. What the Water Margin reflects is not any "rebellion of the people due to government oppression" but "the rebellion of the loyal due to oppression by crafty ministers." A concrete analysis of the course that brings the 108 people to Liangshan boils down mainly to these circumstances:

One is that due to the persecution of corrupt officials, the "loyal vassals and good generals" are unable to serve their country or to return to their homes, and they have no alternative but to go to Liangshan. Sung Chiang, Lin Ch'ung and others are such examples. Under another kind of circumstances, because wicked and evil people run wild in society, the loyal and virtuous men of justice have violated the feudal state laws either through their resistance to bullying or through their getting rid of bad persons for the people, and they have nowhere to go but Liangshan. Wu Sung, Lu Chih-shen and others are such examples. Yet another kind are those defeated generals captured by the Liangshan insurgent army. Since they have lost the battle and would be punished by the crafty ministers favoring suppression on their return, they could only act like Sung Chiang by "taking temporary refuge at Liangshanpo" to wait for an opportunity to "show their loyalty to the country." Kuan Sheng, Hu-yen Cho and others are such examples.

Only the "seven stars assembled for justice" headed by Ch'ao Kai who captured the birthday presents by wit have attacked and challenged the feudal rulers of their own accord. However, the author also strives to incorporate them into the framework of contradiction between "the loyal" and "the crafty." For example, his making the rebellious poor fisherman Juan the Fifth sing such a song as "repaying the Chao government with loyalty" is

clear evidence. Ch'ao Kai and others also have no alternative but go to Liangshan because they are wanted by such crafty ministers and corrupt officials as Ts'ai Ching, Grand Secretary Liang and their ilk.

The second stage runs from the grand assembly at Liangshan to the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment by the whole body, and the center of the contradiction lies in the obstruction of the "loyal" from capitulation by the "crafty." After Sung Chiang usurped leadership at Liangshanpo, he deliberately sought the offer of amnesty and enlistment and advocated capitulation. After the peasant insurgent army of Liangshan thrice attacked Chuchiachuang, twice attacked Tsengt'oushih and captured Kaot'ang and Ch'ingchou, the revolutionary situation quickly gained momentum. It was at this juncture that some people within the ruling class--the "loyal and virtuous people" of the imperial court--called for the offer of amnesty and enlistment. A wave was whipped for the offer of amnesty and enlistment up and down the mountain. However, the "crafty ministers" represented by Ts'ai Ching and Kao Ch'iu, for the sake of monopolizing political power and excluding the Sung Chiang and others of the landlord class out of power from the leading group, desperately opposed the offer of amnesty and enlistment and called for the complete extermination of the Liangshan insurgent army.

The first two of the three offers of amnesty and enlistment by the imperial court failed because of the sabotage of the "crafty ministers." When Ch'en Ts'ung-shan brought the first offer of amnesty and enlistment to the mountain, Ts'ai Ching and Kao Ch'iu bade him to adopt a strong attitude "to avoid violation of laws and institutions." They also sent their own confidants to accompany him to the mountain to make trouble. At the time of the second offer of amnesty and enlistment, Kao Ch'iu and others deliberately misread the imperial edict to tamper with the "intention of the emperor." In their anger, the commanders at Liangshan shot dead the official reading the imperial edict and attacked Chichou. The author strongly detests the "crafty minsiters" for their obstructing the capitulation of the "loyal." He writes, "It is not loyal to be evil and cheat the emperor, and it is completely in violation of the old laws and institutions to be warlike. They make no attempt to pacify the violent, but only drive the virtuous and good against swords and spears." The political tendency of the author to advocate the offer of amnesty and enlistment and to eulogize capitulation is thus clearly shown.

The third stage runs from the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment to the end, and the center of the contradiction lies in the murder of the "loyal" by the "crafty." Although Sung Chiang and company loyally risked their lives for the feudal dynasty, they are still crowded out and hit at by the "crafty ministers" everywhere. After Sung Chiang accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment, the emperor wanted to award offices and degrees of nobility to the 108 people, but Kao Ch'iu and others voiced firm opposition. As a result, they could only join the army as commoners. After the pacification of Liao, Sung Chiang and others thought that they would be able to attain high ranks and degrees of nobility on their return. Contrary to their expectation, "the crafty ministers abused their power to block the way for the virtuous," and only Sung Chiang and Lu Chun-i were given the minor offices of "Defender of Justice and Commissioner of the Imperial City" and

"Champion of Martial Art and Commissioner of the Militia of the Headquarters." The other commanders were not offered offices and were even denied permission to enter the city. T'ung Kuan also wanted to bring the 108 people by fraud into the city and catch all of them in one net. He could not have his way only due to the opposition of "loyal minister" Su Yüan-ching.

Many of the commanders of the Liangshan insurgent army had long ago detected that the crafty minister were trying to crowd them out and hit at them, but Sung Chiang again and again expressed that "his loyalty would not change even after death." Sung Chiang again brought his troops to attack Fang La. As a result, "eight out of ten were killed." In the end Sung Chiang was poisoned to death with poisoned wine by the "crafty ministers," but he still cried, "My loyalty will not let down the imperial court." Fearing that Li K'uei who "still had not given up his rebellious spirit" would whip up another revolutionary "whirlwind," thus spoiling his life-long repute for loyalty and justice, Sung Chiang hoodwinked him into coming to see him and poisoned him to death. He was so hard-hearted toward his "sworn brother" in order to show his loyalty to the emperor.

Following this, the author also plays tricks with gods and spirits by making Sung Chiang show himself in a dream of Huitsung of Sung, tell the emperor how he was murdered, and reveal his loyalty. The author eulogizes the loyalty of Sung Chiang to the emperor to the extent that "he devoted himself body and soul to state affairs until his death." Having heard the story, the emperor was both startled and moved. Under the pen of the author, the imbecile and rotten Huitsung of Sung was really "extremely holy and wise." After the dream, he found out who was responsible for stealthily replacing his wine with poisoned wine and denounced the crafty ministers who murdered the loyal and virtuous vassal. He also posthumously installed Sung Chiang as a feudal lord and built a temple for him. As the author eulogizes, "his meritorious service is recorded in history for a thousand years," and "he will endlessly enjoy the offer of sacrifices for ten thousand years." Sung Chiang, this vassal of the emperor, is molded by the author as the incarnation of "loyalty and justice," a hero in his life time and a spirit after death, and one accorded the highest honor of feudal society. The Water Margin thus pushes to the climax the contradiction and struggle between the "loyal" and the "crafty," and permits the idea that "since time immemorial, the crafty in power have always destroyed the good and virtuous and disallowed the loyal and just to establish a foothold in the state" to run through the novel from beginning to end.

II

Around this principal contradiction between the "loyal and virtuous" and the "wicked and evil," the Water Margin has also described other pairs of opposites, for example, the contradiction between those "for pacification" and those "for suppression" among those in power within the ruling class, the contradiction between the capitulationists and the revolutionaries within the Liangshan insurgent army, the contradiction between the brigands "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and those not "carrying out the wish of Heaven," etc. These several pairs of opposites are all branches of this principal contradiction between the "loyal" and the "crafty," and are for contrasting and giving

prominence to this principal contradiction. It is precisely through the unfolding, undulation, interweaving and solution of such clashes of contradictions that the Water Margin molds and embellishes Sung Chiang as a typical image of "loyalty and justice," and advocates and eulogizes the thematic thought of capitulationism.

The description of the struggle between the two factions within the clique in power of the ruling class is closely linked with the description of the struggle between the "loyal" and the "crafty" in the novel. In the Water Margin, the faction of Su Yüan-ching and Chang Shu-yeh calls for pacification, but the faction of Kao Ch'iu and T'ung Kuan favors suppression. With the Liangshan insurgent army growing and progressing, the struggle between the two factions also becomes more and more acute. But the solution of the contradiction between the faction for pacification and the faction for suppression hinges first on the struggle between the "loyal and virtuous" represented by Sung Chiang and the "wicked and evil" represented by Kao Ch'iu.

Because the Liangshan insurgent army twice defeated T'ung Kuan and thrice beat Kao Ch'iu, thus dampening the arrogance of the faction for suppression, the faction favoring pacification was able to stand erect. Meanwhile, because Sung Chiang politically adopted various means to keep in touch with the faction for pacification in the imperial court, Kao Ch'iu's conspiracy "to hoodwink the emperor" was smashed, and Sung Chiang was able to make his loyal and just heart "known to the emperor" and move the emperor. The long cherished desire for capitulation was thus realized.

After the acceptance of amnesty and enlistment, Kao Ch'iu and other "wicked and evil people" still tried their utmost to crowd out and ensnare Sung Chiang and other "loyal and virtuous people." Fortunately, Su Yüan-ching and other "loyal and virtuous ministers" were of the opinion that as "the signal smoke from burning wolf excrement to alert troops against invaders still rose on all sides" of the Sung Dynasty, we should order "these brave men to make contributions." This enabled Sung Chiang and company to "show their loyalty to the country" by "repulsing the Liao troops in the north and capturing Fang La in the east." The novel precisely uses the struggle between the "loyal" and "wicked" factions within the ruling class to publicize the respectability of the "loyal and virtuous" and the wickedness of the "crafty and evil."

The novel's description of the struggle between the capitulationists and the revolutionaries within Liangshan is also subordinated to the struggle between the "loyal" and the "crafty." The author lauds the call for the offer of amnesty and enlistment as "utter loyalty to the country" and slanders those against the offer of amnesty and enlistment as "disloyal and unjust." The author describes a number of times the crossing of swords made by Li K'uei and other revolutionaries with the capitulationists, but each occasion ends in victory of the capitulationists with the revolutionaries beating a retreat.

"Living Pluto Capsizes the Boat To Steal Imperial Wine; Black Whirlwind Tears Up the Imperial Edict and Slanders Huitsung"--this is a climax of the opposition of the Liangshanpo heroes to capitulation described in the Water

Margin. In the opening poem of this chapter, the author loudly abuses the revolutionary action against capitulation as "sinister," "wicked" and "too rabid" and claims that it will lead to "illness" and "havoc." But when the whole body of Liangshanpo accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment, the author is unable to suppress his joy by praising, "Light comes from a benevolent imperial edict, and the whole of Liangshan is packing up." The Liangshan insurgent army was actually so grateful and jubilant when the emperor granted permission for capitulation. "Revolution is a festive day of the oppressed and the exploited." However, the Water Margin actually portrays capitulation to the reactionary classes as a festive day of the peasant revolution. This is a distortion of history that can hardly be tolerated.

"As soon as Sung Chiang surrenders, he goes to fight Fang La." This unfolds the contradiction between the brigands "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and those not "carrying out the wish of Heaven." "Loyalty" remains the key here. Fang La dared to rebel against the emperor, "change the title of the reign" and "install himself as emperor." This was of course the maximum "disloyalty." Sung Chiang volunteered to lead troops to quell him for the imperial court; this naturally is the maximum "loyalty." Therefore, the description of Sung Chiang's fight against Fang La by the author is essential for consummating the struggle between the "loyal" and the "wicked."

The novel smears Fang La's uprising saying that because the common people "were so trampled underfoot their resentment soared to the sky." He praised Sung Chiang's expedition against Fang La as "the arrival of the celestial troops that brought blessing to all people." The author turns black into white in this way. He describes the genuine leader of the peasant revolution as the star of calamity "heartlessly oppressing" the common people, but describes the hangman for the suppression of the peasant revolution as the savior "bringing blessing" to the people.

Next, the novel writes that when Sung Chiang attacked Ch'angchou, all the people in the city came to his aid. When Sung Chiang passed through the Wulung Range and Lu Chun-i passed through the Hsienliang Range, they entirely depended on the common people to show the way. Even the spirits protected Sung Chiang everywhere. The novel describes things in this way with nothing more than an intention to install into the readers this reactionary thought: "The throne cannot be claimed and the usurpation of the imperial title can bring no peace of mind." The emperor cannot be touched. Anyone who wants to make revolution or stage rebellion can only end up like Fang La.

Again, with an ulterior object in view, the author explains that the 108 people of Liangshan suffered no casulaties in a series of battles before they went to fight Fang La, but over half of them were killed or wounded by Fang La. This is also an attempt to make the readers hate Fang La's insurgent army and show sympathy for Sung Chiang's government troops. In short, this tactic of using the failure of the peasant revolutionary struggle led by Fang La to contrast and eulogize Sung Chiang's class capitulation is one made with an especially vicious design.

*

Engels pointed out, "The leading characters are the representatives of a specific class and trend, and consequently are also the representative of a specific ideology of their time." The Water Margin precisely molds the leading figures representing the ideology of the feudal landlord class around the evolvement and solution of this principal contradictin between the "loyal" and the "crafty." This image of Sung Chiang as a vassal in the eyes of the people but as a hero in the eyes of the landlord ruling class is precisely consummated in the course of a series of clashes of contradictions. This course is also the course of gradual sublimation of the highest feudal morality, and the course of the gradual occupation of the dominant position by the capitulationist line. "All things are assembled to form this biography of loyalty and justice." The book Water Margin describes contradictions of this kind and struggles of that kind, but there is only one thematic thought. It shows that only corrupt officials can be opposed but not the emperor. It shows that capitulation is justified but rebellion is criminal. This is the reactionary essence of the author of Water Margin who permits the struggle between the "loyal" and the "crafty" to run through the whole book.

* * *

Commenting on the Philosophy of Capitulation Publicized in Water Margin

by

the workers' theory study group of the Sian Railway Sub-Bureau

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 30, 1975)

Chairman Mao recently pointed out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulation. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." This book Water Margin has not only portrayed the entire process of Sung Chiang's capitulation, but also propagated such decadent ideas of the exploiting classes as "the theory of Heavenly mandate" and the concept of "loyalty and justice" of the feudal class as the theoretical foundation for Sung Chiang's capitulationist line publicized in the book.

The Water Margin right at the beginning presents the theory of "Heavenly cycle." It holds that since time immemorial, war and peace, rise and fall, which repeat themselves in an endless cycle, are all determined by "Heaven." Even the founding of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family was due to the "incessant wars which took place in the epoch of the five dynasties at the declining stage of the T'ang Dynasty." "Influenced by the Heavenly cycle," "Emperor Wute, the founder of the dynasty was born" and he made a clean sweep of the country, tranquilized the troubled land, and restored peace and prosperity. However, the good time did not last long, and "extreme happiness was followed by sorrow." Therefore, "there came to the mundane world the thirty-six heavenly spirits and the seventy-two baneful stars who created a turmoil in the kingdom of Sung and caused upheavals throughout the realm of the Chao family." The "ways of Heaven" ran a "full cycle" from "order" to "disorder."

The theory of historical cycle is fatalism. This kind of theory ties down the resistance and struggle of the working people and is the spiritual yoke of the oppressed class. If we examine the social conditions at the time of the Sung Dynasty, we shall be able to see further the reactionary essence of "Heavenly cycle" propagated by the Water Margin. The development of Chinese feudal society had began its total decline by the time of the Sung Dynasty. Since the founding of Northern Sung, class antagonisms had become very acute. The big bureaucrats and big landlords wantonly practiced expropriation and annexation, and occupied by force more than 70 percent of the arable land in the whole country. The ruthless super-economic exploitation caused the broad masses of peasants to sink into the pitiable plight of "not having a decent meal in a year of good harvest, and nothing at all in times of flood and drought."

Oppression led to resistance and struggle. Peasant uprisings erupted led by Wang Hsiao-po and Li Shun during the Northern Sung Dynasty followed by the uprising of Fang La. The insurgent armies advanced with irresistible momentum, and "the prefectures and counties which they passed through opened their gates to admit them, responded to the summons to arms, and no fortress was left intact." This dealt serious blows to the feudal political power.

The class struggle of the peasants in feudal society definitely did not simply repeat itself in the form of a dynasty or a generation, but represented the constant development of the resistance and struggle of the peasants as the oppression and exploitation of the peasants by the landlords deepened. The Water Margin uses the theory of "Heavenly cycle" to obliterate these facts with the intention of defending the ruling class. By means of propagating the theory of "Heavenly cycle," it attributes the rise of the peasant insurgent army at Liangshan and its subsequent failure due to the betrayal of the capitulationist Sung Chiang to disposition by the "will of Heaven."

Proceeding from the "theory of Heavenly cycle," the author of Water Margin has moved the "heavenly kingdom" of subjective conjecture down to earth. Not only was the emperor of the Sung Dynasty an immortal sent to earth by Heaven to rule the world, but even the 108 persons of Liangshan also became "angels" and "fiends" banished from the upper world to purge themselves in the mundane world. Among them, Sung Chiang was the principal angel in command of the others. Under the pen of the author of Water Margin, the emperor and the leaders of the peasant insurgent army were all from heaven, and were all of "angel" origin. In the upper world, their relationship was one between "angels" and "devils" and on earth, their relationship became one between the "sovereign" and "vassals." In this way, class antagonism and class struggle between the feudal rule and the peasant insurgent army, and between the oppressor and the oppressed, has been obliterated by a single stroke of the pen. The eventual incorporation of the insurgent army of the peasants by its "principal angel" Sung Chiang into the orbit of "following the mandate of Heaven" and accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the emperor, an "immortal" who came to earth, is thus also inevitable. As publicized in the Water Margin, this is the Heavenly mandate and it is advisable only to follow only this mandate of Heaven. This is nothing but an attempt to advertise the sanctity and inviolatibility of the landlord rule and to explain that loyalty to the emperor is preordained, that the offer of amnesty and enlistment comes from Heaven, and that it is right to capitulate.

The theory of "law of Heaven" is a mutation of "the theory of Heavenly mandate." In the Water Margin people are repeatedly warned not to go against the "law of Heaven," and Sung Chiang is made to keep talking that rebelling against the reactionaries would be "going against the law of Heaven" and guilty of "a heinous crime." This theory of "law of Heaven" is nothing but a tool of the Sung Dynasty for the domination of ideology. Ch'eng I, the reactionary scholar devoted to the study of the classics with a rational approach of the Sung Dynasty, said, "Although I have given and received instructions, the words 'law of Heaven' are what I have developed myself." Chu Hsi said, "The mandate of Heaven means the law of Heaven." Ch'eng and Chu's study of the classics with a rational approach described the whole feudal system as an everlasting law of Heaven. This "law" became the highest category of philosophy in the study of the classics with a rational approach in the Sung Dynasty. The "law of Heaven" promoted in Water Margin is consistent with the need to uphold the rule of the Sung Dynasty and is likewise an important theoretical basis of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

Some people said, "As the peasant uprisings invariably display the signboard of 'Heaven,' there is nothing strange for Sung Chiang to talk of 'law of Heaven'." No. The peasants uprisings in history did not worship the "Heaven" of the landlord class in the manner of Sung Chiang, but wanted to replace the "Heaven" of the feudal landlord class weighing them down with the "Heaven" of peasant uprisings. During the Yellow Turban uprising, it was pointed out that "the blue sky is dead and the yellow sky should be installed." In the Sung Dynasty, when Fang La rose in insurrection, he also angrily denounced the feudal exploiting system as "preposterous"! He made a telling criticism of the reactionary teaching that called for "preserving the law of Heaven and exterminating human desire." When Chung Hsiang and Yang Mo rose in insurrection, they also put forward the revolutionary slogan for "placing the noble and the mean on the same footing and balancing the rich and the poor." These revolutionary ideas of the peasantry gave tit for tat toward the study of the classics with a rational approach in the Sung Dynasty. However, only Sung Chiang kept muttering about the "law of Heaven" and expressing repentance for his "heinous crime" all the time. This can only show the reactionary essence of Sung Chiang who adhered to the reactionary stand and world outlook of the landlord class and played the role of a guardian of the traditional cultural heritage of the feudal class in the Water Margin.

Proceeding from the theory of "law of Heaven," Sung Chiang is allowed to receive revelations from "Heaven" and obtain transcendental knowledge of the morality of "loyalty and justice" so as to uphold the feudal bonds and constant virtues. This is another manifestation of the capitulationist philosophy propagated by Water Margin. The moment Sung Chiang came to the mountain, the Mystical Goddess of Paradise gave him a "percept" and told him, "You shall carry out the wish of Heaven: In all affairs be honest and upright. In official affairs support the emperor and tranquilize the people." Both "loyalty" and "justice" are there. The Heaven's command on the stone tablet called him "Defender of Justice Sung Chiang" to show that his "loyalty and justice" had moved God. As advocated by Mencius, the human nature of the slave-owner class can "commune with the gods through sincerity" and "commune with Heaven through sincerity." What was given in the Divine Book showed that as the landlord class saw that Sung Chiang could be a useful mercenary to them, they let the "goddess" give him encouragement on behalf of the emperor. This is a habitual trick used by the reactionary class to hoodwink people.

The concept of "loyalty and justice" of Sung Chiang is not anything "bestowed by God" but the product of the feudal society. He "was educated in Confucianism when he was young." He "had studied the classics and history" and his mind was loaded with the trash of Confucianism." After killing Yen Po-hsi, he was sued in court and sentenced to banishment. When Ch'ao Kai asked him to join them, he said that rebellion was a "disloyal and unfilial" act "against the law of Heaven" and "in contravention to the instructions of his father." He was simply a pedantic clown. After he came to the mountain, he energetically practiced so-called "adherence to loyalty and justice." After usurping power, he quickly changed the name of "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice" and changed the revolutionary line of the insurgent army. Even on his deathbed, he still declared, "All my life, I have stood only for loyalty and justice and have never disregarded the

dictates of conscience...." "Although the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal to and will not let down the imperial court." This is completely the feature of a vassal.

All his life, Sung Chiang prided himself on his so-called "loyalty and justice." Some people attributed this to so-called "limitations of the peasants." It seems as though such moral concepts as "loyalty and justice" are common to both these two antagonistic classes of the landlords and peasants, and concepts in the abstract that stand above classes. Engels pointed out, "All moral theories have been hitherto the product, in the last analysis, of the economic conditions of society obtaining at the time. And as society has hitherto moved in class antagonisms, morality has always been class morality; it has neither justified the domination and the interests of the ruling class, or, ever since the oppressed class became powerful enough, it has represented its indignation against this domination and the future interests of the oppressed." This shows that the moral concept of loyalty and justice is definitely not an abstract thing for it possesses a clearcut class nature. Viewed from the stand of the peasant uprising, "assembly for justice" means uniting as one, living and dying together, assembly for rebellion in the name of justice, and struggle for the emancipation of one's own class. It is as incompatible with the idea of "loyalty to the sovereign" as ice is with charcoal. However, in the case of Sung Chiang, "justice" was for the practice of "loyalty to the sovereign" and the concept of "loyalty and justice" was used to win over the hearts of people and form factions so as to pledge allegiance to the imperial court together. His motive of "treating friends with justice" was for obtaining by fraud the trust of people so that he could "become head of the mountain stronghold," "carry out the wish of Heaven" and serve the emperor with utter loyalty.

Sung Chiang's concept of "loyalty and justice" was his principal ideological weapon for betraying the peasant uprising and vigorously carrying out capitulationist activities. His "loyalty" took the stand of the reactionary ruling class to maintain his ties with the imperial court, the big landlords and the government troops. His "justice" was a means to win over people by deception, to pacify and benumb them and maintain his ties with the masses, so that they would follow him to loyally serve the sovereign and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment. Today, he would use such decadent idea of "loyalty and justice" of the landlord class to call for the surrender of the illustrous commander Hu T'ing-cho, tomorrow, he would use the same trick to persuade Kuan Sheng, a descendant of "Lord Kuan" to join him, and the day after tomorrow, he would in like manner win over Squire Lu Chün-i, a big landlord. He formed around him a capitulationist clique bound together with the idea of "loyalty to the sovereign."

Sung Chiang's "justice" was all along subordinated to "loyalty." For example, when Li K'uei opposed the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, Sung Chiang glared at him and wanted to kill his "most dearly beloved" "brother." In the eyes of Sung Chiang, loyalty came before justice, and "loyalty" formed the foundation of "justice." He would show no "friendship" or "justice" to anyone not "loyal to the sovereign." In the final analysis, "loyalty" was the target and "justice" the means, and "justice" should be subordinated to "loyalty."

Some people said that "Sung Chiang's loyalty" stood for loyalty to the motherland, and his "justice" was built upon the common foundation of the people against feudalism, and was therefore a "great banner." This version is in complete contravention to the Marxist stand and fundamentally inconsistent with reality. The state is a tool of class oppression and although the moral concept of "loyalty and justice" is not common to all classes, it could only serve a given class. Sung Chiang always began what he said with the word "loyalty" and ended what he said with the word "justice." He used "loyalty and justice" to cover up class contradiction and class struggle for the sake of serving the reactionary feudal state of the Sung Dynasty under the House of Chao and its supreme ruler Emperor Huitsung so as to make the oppressed class docilely serve the reactionary landlord class as slaves. Is there any ideology more compatible to the need of the reactionary classes than this kind of "loyalty and justice"?

The practice of egoism from the advocacy of the moral concept of "loyalty and justice" to the pursuit of high ranks and great wealth had further exposed the motive and objective of Sung Chiang's capitulationism. In his infatuation for office, this careerist and conspirator betrayed the interests of the peasant revolution, and was bent on "making headway in ranks and degree of nobility," "winning glory for his wife and security for his sons" and "leaving a name in history." According to the criteria of the feudal class, "loyalty to the sovereign" was the primary and fundamental requirement for attaining high ranks. Sung Chiang already possessed this condition, but because "he committed a major crime by mistake," he was forced to take to the hills and become a "bandit." Through advocating "benevolence, justice, loyalty and forbearance," playing the double-game, forming factions for selfish ends and recruiting deserters and turncoats, this aspirant for wealth and position salvaged enough political capital for bargaining with the imperial court for high office and rich emoluments. He finally climbed to the high position of "Lord of Military Virtue, Commissioner of Pacification and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of Ch'üchou" over the bones of the peasant insurgents and became a faithful watchdog for the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family.

Summing up, this book Water Margin is based on "the theory of Heavenly mandate." The angels were sent from Heaven to the mundane world to suffer trials and tribulations, and after the ordeal, they finally became members of the imperial court, and returned to Heaven as a "proper consequence of their regulated life," thus completing a mini-cycle of "god -- man -- god." This publicizes a complete set of the world outlook of the exploiting classes. All these constitute the theoretical foundation of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line.

The analysis of the capitulationist theory propagated by this book Water Margin provides us with a very useful lesson. It shows that in their attempt to obstruct historical progress and practice restoration and retrogression, the representative figures of the reactionary classes invariably have to create public opinion first. The moment this set of ideological trash of Sung Chiang made its way into the insurgent ranks of the peasants, it gradually gave rise to qualitative changes. Sung Chiang first used the reactionary theory of the landlord class to tamper with the ideological line of the insurgent army at Liangshan and to create public

opinion and pave the way for him politically to push his capitulationist line. This raging fire of peasant revolution was in the end extinguished by the "Opportune Rain" of the feudal landlord class. The harsh facts of this class struggle tells us that we must pay great attention to class struggle in the ideological sphere. We must by means of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin and Sung Chiang seriously study Marxist theory, further criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao, and carry the struggle for the proletariat to triumph over the bourgeoisie and Marxism to triumph over revisionism in the superstructure through to the end.

* * *

POETRY

Strive To Compose More and Better Poems in the Modern Form

by

Wen Fu (闻傅)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 5, 1975)

Outstanding revolutionary poems and songs which reveal the undaunted spirit and soaring ambitions are war drums and bugles of the era. In the struggle to inspire the proletariat and the working people to topple the old world and build a new world, they play an enormous combat role. "The Internationale," "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention" and "The East Is Red" are the representative works of such outstanding revolutionary poems and songs.

At present, socialist revolution and socialist construction are marked by vigorous development in China and the situation is excellent. The great task lying in front of us is how to link the poems and songs with the throb of the times and create more and better works marked by the unity of revolutionary political content and the highest possible perfection of artistic form.

Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Of course our poetry should be written mainly in the modern form. We may write some verse in classical forms as well, but it would not be advisable to encourage young people to do this." Based on the state of development in the creation of poems and songs in our country, Chairman Mao has clearly pointed out the direction for the development of poetry in the modern form.

Poetry in the modern form should be developed on the basis of critically inheriting classical poetry and folk songs. China's poetry has a long history, and is traditionally linked with music. Good classical poems are strong in metrics and could be recited. Many could be sung in verse form. As to the folk songs handed down from generation to generation by different nationalities in our country, they were born with music and generally could be sung according to musical scores. We must critically inherit the good tradition of classical poetry and folk songs, take poetry in the modern form as the mainstay, and create works with revolutionary political content and the Chinese style of dignity which the broad masses of people like to hear and see to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Regarding the development of poetry in the modern form, Lu Hsün said, "Although there are two kinds of poetry, one for the eyes, and the other to be sung, the latter is preferable to the former. Unfortunately, most poetry in the modern form in China belongs to former type. It is rhymeless and rhythmless and cannot be sung. When it could not be sung, it could not be remembered, and beause of this, it could not squeeze out poetry in the classical form from people's mind and take its

place." "I think we can forget the content for the time being, but poetry in the modern form must be rhythmic first and be properly rhymed, so that every one would find it easy to remember and to sing." The opinions of Lu Hsün are entirely correct. These opinions are still of extremely great practical significance to the creation of poetry today. It is not easy to achieve what Lu Hsün demanded by making poetry "easy to remember and to sing." However, we should make an effort in this direction. Just think, if poetry is tongue-twisting and could not be remembered or sung, how could it be called the war drum and the bugle of the era? How could the workers, peasants and soldiers make use of it? How could it play its combat role better in the three major revolutionary movements?

Of course, in saying this, we do not mean to exclude those poems that could only be read but are not easy to remember. Poems of this kind (including prose poems) would still be in abundance. Even those irregular poems of the "staircase type," would still be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers if they are really well written.

In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the workers, peasants and soldiers have occupied the various battlefronts in the superstructure. Through the activities of poem composition, poem recital and poem contest, they have eulogized the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Party and the socialist motherland, and criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie, thus giving impetus to a further development in the creation of poems and songs. This situation shows that we have a strong mass foundation for bringing prosperity to the creation of poems and songs.

We hope that guided by Chairman Mao's policy of "Letting a hundred flowers blossom and weeding out the old to let the new emerge," revolutionary poetry in the modern form will thrive further, gradually sum up experiences and create more and better works to reflect the excellent situation in the vigorous development of socialism and to meet the need of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Let's beat the war drums louder! Let the bugle of the era be blown louder and clearer!

* * *

FARM MECHANIZATION

Farm Mechanization Stepped Up on Shanghai Outskirts

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1975)

the irrigation and drainage of 97 percent of the farmland around shanghai, totalling more than 341,330 hectares, is now done by machinery. 88 percent of the ploughing is done by tractor. insecticide spraying, threshing and the processing of various crops have also been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

this has been achieved with the support of shanghai's industrial departments, but mainly by relying on the people's communes themselves.

efforts are now concentrated on mechanizing the work in the paddy fields. power-driven rice-transplanters have proved satisfactory and are now being mass produced. 44.5 percent of the late rice were transplanted by machinery this year. new rice-seedling diggers and weeding machines are being tried out in many places, while harvesters, ditch-openers and dredgers, and mud pumps are being popularized.

the use of modern farm machinery has freed manpower for improving farming and developing other fields of production, and is greatly promoting the all-round progress of the collective economy. the acreage of fields growing three crops a year has jumped from less than two percent of the total grain fields in 1965 to 90 percent last year. during these nine years, total grain output rose by 51 percent and the per hectare yield last year reached 10.8 tons. in the same period, the output of forestry, animal husbandry, side-line occupations and fishery nearly doubled in value and the output of commune and brigade run industry increased 13 times. the 1974 output of chemical fertilizer turned out by small plants was three times the 1965 figure.

now the 198 people's communes on the outskirts of china's leading industrial city have 4,749 factories, big and small, averaging over 20 each. while concentrating on agriculture they have embarked on the road of running their own industry.

the spread of farm mechanization and the growth of commune and brigade run industry have brought big changes in the proportions of the rural collective economy within the three levels of ownership, namely the commune, the production brigade and the production team. the income of the first two levels last year rose to 47.7 percent of the total income of the three, with their fixed assets being 49.3 percent and public accumulation 64.9 percent of the total. this enables the communes

and brigades to buy big and medium-sized farm machinery and to make farm improvements on a larger scale.

adding together the number of workers in the commune and brigade run factories and the number of farm machine operators, the total now reaches over 400,000, or 17 percent of the total manpower employed in shanghai's rural outskirts. they are capable of running both industry and agriculture and are becoming cultured and socialist-minded peasants who have also mastered industrial techniques. from a long-term point of view, this is helping to narrow the differences between town and country and between worker and peasant.

farm mechanization is a great revolution following on agricultural collectivization. the shanghai municipal party committee has been striving to put into practice chairman mao's directives on mechanizing farming and in particular, has touched off a mass drive to eliminate the back-breaking work involved in rice production -- seedling digging and transplanting, weeding and harvesting. this movement was welcomed enthusiastically by the commune members who made many suggestions that are now incorporated in the new machinery.

the shanghai no. 1 power-driven rice-transplanter, finalized in 1973, is based on research work done by commune members, who drew the good points of other rice-transplanters. it was a commune member, too, who succeeded in making a rice-seedling digging machine. in addition to using the peasants' inventions and innovations, the municipal leadership organized all research units and makers and users of the machinery to tackle key problems and in this way achieved quick success.

in 1970, the industrial departments of shanghai were mobilized to help all the people's communes on the outskirts build farm machinery plants which they tooled up with lathes, drilling and planing machines and electric welders and so helped to set up repair and manufacture workshops for more than 2,800 production brigades. the communes and the brigades paid for all this equipment with the funds they had built up. hence the network of farm machinery repair and manufacture plants from the county down to the production brigade level. the plants run by the counties, communes and brigades now turn out all the farm machines needed except for some bigger ones such as tractors and power-driven insecticide sprayers. they are now pooling their efforts to make machines that require more complicated technology.

HIGHWAYS & RAILROADS

Land-Locked Szechwan Province Gets More Roads and Railways

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Oct. 22, 1975)

land-locked szechwan province in southwest china has more than doubled its railway route mileage since the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966.

in the same period, its highway network has expanded at the rate of more than 3,000 kilometres a year.

navigable waterways now exceed 12,000 kilometres in length. of this total, 5,000 kilometres are open to steam and motor ships as against only 1,200 kilometres before the cultural revolution.

over 20 regular air routes now link szechwan with all parts of china, and also link widely separated cities within this vast province.

travel within mountainous szechwan province and with the outside world was extremely difficult before liberation, when there were no railways and the roads were few in number and in disrepair.

great attention was paid by the communist party and chairman mao to improving transport in szechwan immediately after its liberation in 1949. among the feats of construction built in the early post-liberation years were the 2,413-kilometre-long szechwan-tibet highway, the 504-kilometre-long chengtu-chungking railway in the heartland of the province and the 669-kilometre-long paochi-chengtu railway -- the first to szechwan from outside the province.

during the cultural revolution, the cadres and workers on the transport front have studied revolutionary theory, criticized revisionism, and redoubled their efforts to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, and have thus quickened the pace of construction.

several new trunk railway lines and many spur lines have been completed in this period. they include the 1,085-kilometre-long chengtu-kunming railway. at the same time, technical improvements have been introduced on other railways to cope with increased traffic, such as the electrification of the paochi-chengtu line and mechanization of loading and unloading at many of the railway stations.

through the joint efforts of specialized road-building teams and peasants from the local people's communes, over 28,000 kilometres of new motor roads have been

added in the province, bringing the total to more than 50,000 kilometres.

most of the new roads serve far-off mountainous areas, minority areas or rural communes and production brigades. trucks carrying producer and consumer goods now speed along the roads in the liangshan yi, kantzu tibetan and ahpa tibetan autonomous prefectures where the main means of transportation before were yaks and other beasts of burden. new towns have sprung up along the roads in these minority areas, accompanied by the establishment of new factories, mines, farms, shops and schools.

similar improvements have been made in waterway transport by dredging, the removal of shoals and the addition of navigation aids. many previously unnavigable rivers are now open to steam and motor ships. these include some sections of the yangtze, and the wuchiang, a tributary of the yangtze.

freight traffic in szechwan set a new record every year in the past few years, thanks to the rapid improvement in transport facilities. passenger traffic also increased considerably. the province fulfilled the state targets superbly in the first eight months of this year by transporting more passengers and goods than in the same period of 1974.

METEOROLOGY

Woman Meteorologist in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Oct. 22, 1975)

a member of the meteorological bureau of the tibet autonomous region cited for her devoted service is sorlang pando born in a slave family. one of the first generation of women meteorologists in tibet, pando and others in the past few years have studied and analysed factors causing weather changes on the plateau. guided by marxist philosophy and through scientific analyses of the data accumulated, they have shown that storms in the bay of bengal can cross the himalayas and influence the weather in tibet, contrary to formerly held views. this helps the forecasters pinpoint the snowstorms and showers in the region. the magazine "meteorology" published by the central meteorological bureau carried an article on this achievement.

like other tibetan women under feudal serfdom, in the old days, sorlang pando suffered from untold miseries. when she was six years old, her father died of exhaustion and she herself became a slave soon after. when the party and chairman mao led the people of tibet in overthrowing the vicious feudal system pando and other women had the chance to go to a people's school. she had only five years of education when she started to do meteorological work in 1964. the lack of elementary scientific knowledge presented difficulties but she was filled with a strong sense of pride as an emancipated people and determined to do her best for the development of agricultural production, livestock breeding and national defence construction in tibet. she often braves snowstorms to record wind speed and precipitation. she has modestly learned from others and made rapid progress.

she has studied basic knowledge about meteorology and mastered technical concepts. she has carried out research by integrating theoretical knowledge with observations of celestial and other natural phenomena.

the party organization sent her to the nanking meteorological institute for further study where she finished all the courses, helped by teachers and classmates.

she started work as a weather forecaster in 1973 and often travels to villages and pastures to gather folk sayings about weather changes.

for example, the local people from experience know that a certain strong wind is the harbinger of heavy rains six months later. pando and her colleagues verified this through observation and provided a scientific explanation in the light of the movement of cold air in the locality. their success adds accuracy of their weather forecasts. this year, pando and others accurately forecast a dry spell in may and june, helping communes and production brigades prepare in time.

pando was accepted into the chinese communist party this year. she expressed her determination to work still harder and study chairman mao's theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat.

TAIWAN

Overseas Members of Taiwan Provincial Sports Delegation Visit Southern Part of Motherland

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1975)

overseas members of the taiwan provincial sports delegation recently toured nanking, soochow and shanghai following their visits to chengtu, chungking and wuhan.

people of nanking gave a warm welcome to the visiting kith and kin. vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee chiang ko, on behalf of the people in the province and nanking, cordially received huang wen-chin, liu ke-mei and all the other compatriots. in nanking, the compatriots paid homage to the sun yat-sen mausoleum, called at the yu hua tai mausoleum for fallen revolutionaries, and visited the yangtze river bridge. they had a get-together with representatives of local workers, sportsmen and art workers, at which all present expressed the firm determination to reunify the motherland.

in soochow, the compatriots were warmly welcomed by vice-chairman of the soochow city revolutionary committee hsu yao-lin on behalf of the people of soochow. there they toured scenic spots and visited factories.

upon their arrival in shanghai, known for its glorious revolutionary tradition, they were received with great hospitality by vice-chairman feng kuo-chu and standing committee member chang chen-ya of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, as well as local people. the taiwan sportsmen paid homage to the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river. they also visited the shanghai youth palace where they had a get-together with young workers and middle school students. when they came to the calligraphical training class, a youngster wrote a poem extempore and presented it to the visiting compatriots. the poem read: "we are so happy to be with our kith and kin, whom no force on earth can tear from us away; the shower of greetings exchanged fuse into the single hope -- our great motherland will be reunified one day."

at the end of their visits to the motherland, those compatriots residing in japan, europe and the united states have left shanghai for the countries of their residence; others will leave shortly.

Kwangchow Fair Gives Reception in Honor of Taiwan Compatriots and Overseas Chinese Representatives from Japan

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 22, 1975)

china's 1975 autumn export commodities fair gave a reception yesterday afternoon in honour of taiwan province compatriots and of overseas chinese representatives from japan attending the fair.

present at the reception were lin li-ming, chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chai shu-fan, vice-minister of foreign trade, lo fan-chun, vice-chairman of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

among the more than 40 taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese representatives from japan present at the reception were po jen, vice-president of the tokyo association of chinese residents; chen hui-chuan and huang yeh-chien, council members of the association of chinese residents of taiwan province origin; li yi-an, vice-president of the osaka association of chinese residents; yang sheng-mei and yang ho-kun, vice-presidents of the kobe association of chinese residents; yu yun-cheng, vice-president of the nagasaki association of chinese residents; li hsueh-shih and chu hsueh-li, president and vice-president of the sapporo association of chinese residents in hokkaido; chen hsi-kuan, president of the kagoshima association of chinese residents; chang liao fu-nan and ting hsiu-shan, vice-presidents of the aichi prefectural federation of chinese residents; chang hua-nan, vice-president of the hiroshima association of chinese residents, and taiwan compatriot lin tien-chih.

speaking at the reception, lin li-ming extended a warm welcome to the taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese from japan attending the fair.

he said: "taiwan province is china's sacred territory. taiwan compatriots are our kith and kin. to liberate taiwan and unify the motherland is the common desire and task of the people of various nationalities throughout china, including taiwan compatriots.

"at present, the domestic and international situation is becoming more and more favourable to our struggle for liberating taiwan. under the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, we will make further efforts to implement the policy of 'all patriots belong to one big family, whether they come forward early or late', unite with all those who can be united with to strive for achieving the lofty goal of liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland."

taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese representatives from japan at the reception described their excitement at witnessing the prosperity of the socialist motherland. they expressed their determination to contribute more to the strengthening of the great patriotic unity of taiwan compatriots and among overseas chinese and to liberating taiwan and unifying the motherland.

in the evening, the taiwan compatriots and overseas chinese representatives from japan attended a film show and saw documentaries "china today" and "chengtu-kunming railway" showing socialist revolution and construction in the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Chinese Tientsin Football Team Leaves for African Tour

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

a chinese tientsin football team led by shih ching-yun left here by air yesterday for a friendly match tour of mali, niger, gabon and the congo.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Albanian People's Army Cycling Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this afternoon with the albanian people's army cycling team led by mihal mishaxhiu with stauri poloska as its deputy leader.

present on the occasion were albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla and deputy military attache fadil haxhiraj of the albanian embassy here.

also present were tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of departments concerned, including chen ya-ting, chu kai-yin, wang wen-chung and chiao chih-hsueh.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Meets Albanian Friendship Visiting Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chi teng-kuei, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with all members of

the friendship visiting group of albania led by maksut selenica, first secretary of the pogradec regional committee of the albanian party of labour.

behar shtylla, albanian ambassador to china, was present on the occasion.

present were yang kung-su and cheng chih-ping, leading members of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Sino-Algerian Shipping Agreement Initialled in Algiers

(NCNA-English Algiers, Oct. 21, 1975)

a shipping agreement between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of algeria was initialled here yesterday by tung hua-min, head of the chinese government shipping delegation, and ahmed sebbah, head of the algerian delegation.

in the evening, chinese ambassador to algeria chou po-ping gave a dinner on the visit of the chinese delegation. present on the occasion were rabah bitat, algerian minister of state for transport, ahmed sebbah and leaders of other departments concerned.

during its stay here, the chinese delegation visited ports and places of historical interests.

it left here for home this morning.

CHINA AND BAHRAIN

Official Delegation of Government of State of Bahrain Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 22, 1975)

the official delegation of the government of the state of bahrain led by minister of finance sayed mahmood sayed ahmed al-alawi wound up its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

it was seen off at the railway station by liu tien-fu,

vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

the distinguished guests from bahrain arrived here from shanghai by air on october 20.

while in kwangchow, the distinguished guests visited china's export commodities fair, attended an art performance and were honoured at a banquet given by liu tien-fu.

on its arrival in and departure from shanghai, the delegation was met and seen off at the airport by feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, who gave a banquet in honour of all members of the delegation. the guests from bahrain made a sight-seeing cruise on the whangpoo river in shanghai.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Industrial Delegation Leaves for China

(NCNA-English Rangoon, Oct. 22, 1975)

a burmese industrial delegation with u hla aye, minister of industry number one, as leader, and u hla tin, deputy minister of industry number two, as deputy leader, left here today for a friendly visit to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by prime minister u sein win, deputy prime minister u lwin, all ministers and some deputy ministers of the burmese government. chinese ambassador to burma yeh cheng-chang was also there.

on october 20, ambassador yeh cheng-chang gave a dinner in honour of the delegation. also invited to the dinner were deputy prime minister u lwin, foreign minister u hla phone, minister of industry number two colonel maung cho, minister for mines u maung maung kha and several deputy ministers. the hosts and guests had a friendly conversation during the dinner.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Press Agency Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

the three-member cameroon press agency delegation led by ndjiki nya eugene, director of the agency, left here by air today for a visit to shanghai and kwangchow on its way home.

it was seen off at the airport by chu mu-chih and peng ti, director and leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and asongwe peter, first secretary of the cameroon embassy in peking.

the delegation signed an agreement on cooperation with the hsinhua news agency during its stay in peking, and visited tangshan, shashihyu, tsunhua, tientsin and the takang oilfield.

CHINA AND ETHIOPIA

Chinese Minister of Education Meets Ethiopian National University Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the 15-member goodwill delegation of national university of ethiopia led by mr. worku tafara with dr. abebe bekele as its deputy leader.

present was tamam abdul kader, first secretary of the ethiopian embassy here.

the delegation will leave peking for home tomorrow.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Gives Banquet in Honor of Guyanese Trade and Economic Mission in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here today in honour of the trade and economic mission of the co-operative republic of guyana led by george anderson king, minister of trade and consumer protection.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the co-operative republic of guyana in peking, was present.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his toast, minister li chiang praised the guyanese people for their sustained efforts and gratifying achievements in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and developing the national economy under the leadership of prime minister linden forbes sampson burnham after they achieved independence.

the chinese minister said: "the guyanese government pursues a foreign policy of independence and non-alignment and has made valuable contributions to the third world in its cause of unity against hegemony."

minister li chiang pointed out that since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and guyana, the friendship between the people of the two countries has been constantly enhanced and the relations of friendly cooperation in the field of economy and trade have shown steady development.

we are convinced that the current visit by the guyanese trade and economic mission will make greater contributions to the development of the friendly trade relations between the two countries, the minister said.

minister george anderson king said in his toast there has been a big development in the friendly relations between guyana and china over the past few years.

the guyanese government and people admire the stand and approach of the chinese government and people, the minister said.

each nation has the right to decide its own destiny, he said, and all people, all regions should enjoy life in equality without being exploited by old and new colonialists.

speaking of trade development between guyana and china, the minister said, trade is important but more important is the friendship between the people of the two countries.

the guyanese government and people will continue to make efforts to promote the unity of the third world, he said.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin, wei huan-tu, chen teh-ho, yu kuang and lu yin-nung.

minister li chiang held talks here this morning with minister george anderson king.

China-Guyana Imports and Exports Agreement Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

an agreement between china and guyana on import and export commodities was signed here today.

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and guyanese minister of trade and consumer protection george anderson king signed the agreement.

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Guyanese Trade and Economic Mission

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chinese vice-premier wang chen met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the trade and economic mission of the co-operative republic of guyana led by george anderson king, minister of trade and consumer protection and vice-president of the guyana state corporation.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND IRAN

Huang Hua Fetes Iranian Princess in New York

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 21, 1975)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation and permanent representative of china to the united nations, gave a dinner here this evening in honour of princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the iranian delegation to the current session of the u.n. general assembly.

among the iranian guests present were also fereidun hoveyda, permanent representative of iran to the united nations, iradj amini, special assistant to princess ashraf pahlavi, and other members of the iranian delegation.

representatives chuang yen and pi chi-lung of the chinese delegation were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japan International Petroleum Trading Company Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

a friendship delegation of the japan international petroleum trading company with inayama yoshihiro, general-manager of the company, as its leader, and ichizo kimura, deputy general-manager of the company, as its deputy leader, arrived in peking by air today at the invitation of the china national chemicals import and export corporation.

the fifteen-member delegation was greeted at the airport by chao mao-chun, general manager, and chang ting-yu, deputy general manager, of the host corporation, wu shu-tung, deputy departmantal director of the ministry of foreign trade, and li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

also present were shuku maeda, counsellor of the japanese embassy here, and japanese friend in peking teiji hagiwara.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Japanese Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with two japanese delegations. they are the delegation of the japanese federation of economic organizations led by toshiwo doko and the friendship delegation of the japan international petroleum trading company with inayama yoshihiro as leader and ichizo kimura as deputy leader.

present on the occasion were japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and teiji hagiwara, managing director-general of the japanese association for the

promotion of international trade, who is now visiting peking.

present were wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wu shu-tung, deputy department director of the foreign trade ministry.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Friendship Delegation of Japan International Petroleum Trading Company

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met with the friendship delegation of the japan international petroleum trading company with yoshihiro inayama as its leader and ichizo kimura as its deputy leader. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang ting-yu, assistant general-manager of the china national chemicals import and export corporation, and leading members of departments concerned.

Japanese Group for Technical Exchange in Commodity Inspection Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

a japanese group for technical exchange in commodity inspection left peking for home by air yesterday.

led by tadashi kobayashi, president of the japan chemical fibre inspection association, the japanese group arrived in china on october 6 for a visit at the invitation of the china commodity inspection bureau. it visited peking, tientsin, shanghai and hangchow and had technical exchanges with chinese colleagues in these cities.

Chinese Weichi Association Gives Reception in Honor of Japanese "Go" Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

the chinese weichi (a chess game known in japan as "go") association gave a reception here today in honour of a japanese "go" delegation with shukaku takagawa as its leader, shuchi kubouchi as deputy leader and hajime miyoshi as adviser.

attending the reception were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and mao po-hao, leading member of the chinese weichi association, as well as chinese weichi players.

mao po-hao and shukaku takagawa made speeches at the reception. both of them expressed the determination to contribute to the friendship between the two peoples and the development of the game of weichi or "go" in the two countries.

the japanese "go" delegation arrived here by air yesterday.

Friendly Weichi Chess Matches between Japanese and Chinese Players in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

the visiting japanese "go" chess players played the opening friendly matches of their china tour with chinese colleagues here today.

in eight matches, the visitors won three, drew one and lost four after ten hours of keen competition in a friendly atmosphere.

the game of weichi chess, known in japan as "go", is played with black and white chips on a board of 361 squares. the object of each player is to encircle the pieces of the other.

a welcome ceremony was held in honour of the visitors prior to the matches. present were li meng-hua, leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned, including chu tse. they met leader of the japanese "go" delegation shukaku takagawa, deputy leader of the delegation shuchi kubouchi and adviser to the delegation hajime miyoshi.

in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and

chess players of the two countries, the competitors stayed behind to exchange experience and get better acquainted with one another after the marathon matches were over.

results:

shukaku takagawa drew with china's 31-year-old chen tsu-teh who finished third at the recent national games;

shuchi kubouchi, a ninth dan or top-ranked player, lost to 23-year-old nieh wei-ping, the current chinese national champion, on territorial disadvantage;

ikuro ishigure, eighth dan, lost to wu sung-sheng by a single chip;

akinobu tozawa, seventh dan, won from 29-year-old wang ju-nan, the current chinese runner-up, on territorial advantage;

sumiko shiratori, third dan, won from kung hsiang-ming on territorial advantage;

isoko ashida, first dan, won from ho hsiao-jen by six chips;

toshihiko muraoka, amateur fifth dan, lost to hua yi-kang by a single chip; and

fumiaki imamura, amateur fifth dan, lost to shen kuo-sun by five chips.

CHINA AND KOREA

Exhibition on China Closes in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 22, 1975)

the exhibition on the people's republic of china came to a successful close here on october 20.

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and other korean party and government leaders visited the exhibition, which opened on october 1.

other visitors were working people from different parts of korea. after visiting the sino-korean friendship pavilion, they praised the great friendship and militant solidarity between the chinese and korean peoples. the visitors also congratulated the chinese people on their achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

after the display, the chinese government presented all the exhibits to the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

li hsi-fu, vice-chairman of the council for the promotion of international trade and head of the chinese exhibition delegation, arranged a reception on the evening of october 20 on the occasion of the closing of the exhibition.

the exhibition delegation leader left for home today. he was seen off at the railway station by li tae baek, vice-chairman of the d.p.r.k. committee for the promotion of international trade and leading members of departments concerned. chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was also present.

Chinese Film Week in Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 23, 1975)

the chinese film week sponsored by the korean ministry of culture and art opened here yesterday on the occasion of the 25th anniversary (october 25) of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

during the week which will last till october 28, the chinese feature films "reconnaissance across the yangtze", "bright sunny skies", "pine ridge", "the red detachment of women" and "on the docks" are shown in pyongyang and other korean cities.

25th Anniversary of Entry of Chinese People's Volunteers into Korean War Commemorated

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 23, 1975)

a meeting in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.) into the korean war (october 25) was held yesterday by the korean people's army unit under major general kim poong sop.

chen chien-wu, c.p.v. member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and miao chieh, senior staff of the c.p.v. delegation, were present.

kim poong sop and chen chien-wu addressed the meeting.

kim poong sop said that the people of korea and china are comrades-in-arms and brothers sharing weal and woe and fighting shoulder to shoulder against common enemies. he praised the chinese people for their achievements made in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of chairman mao tsetung, and wished them greater successes.

chen chien-wu praised the korean people for their great victory in the fatherland liberation war. he expressed the chinese people's firm support for the korean people's struggle for the reunification of their fatherland.

at the end of the meeting, the comrades-in-arms of the two countries watched the chinese film "reconnaissance across the yangtze".

major general kim poong sop, senior member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission gave a dinner at kaesong yesterday evening to mark the occasion.

chen chien-wu and miao chieh were present on invitation.

kim poong sop and chen chien-wu proposed toasts in the warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the chinese and korean armies and peoples.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development Gives Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

abdul ghaffar bin baba, malaysian minister of agriculture and rural development, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests were sha feng and hao chung-shih, chinese minister and vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and cheng jui-sheng, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere.

at the banquet, minister ghaffar and minister sha feng proposed toasts to the constant development of unity and friendship between the people of malaysia and china.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan was present.

Chinese Vice Premier Meets Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

hua kuo-feng, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with abdul ghaffar bin baba, malaysian minister of agriculture and rural development, and his party.

malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan was present on the occasion.

present were minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry cheng jui-sheng.

Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Malaysian Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang met with abdul ghaffar bin baba, malaysian minister of agriculture and rural development, here yesterday. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Prime Minister Visits New Zealand, Australia

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

tun abdul razak, prime minister of malaysia, exchanged views with the prime ministers of new zealand and australia on south-east asia's situations during his recent two-week visit to the two oceanian countries.

the malaysian prime minister visited new zealand from october 10 to 15. in a communique issued after their talks, tun abdul razak and new zealand prime minister william rowling said that they advocated the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality

in the south-east asia region. they reaffirmed the resolve of the two governments to seek and maintain friendly and cooperative links with all countries of indo-china.

razak said malaysia would support new zealand's move in the united nations for a nuclear weapons free zone in south pacific.

razak visited australia from october 15 to 22. in his talks with australian prime minister gough whitlam, it was agreed that both countries should use their influence to prevent the united states and the soviet union from using the indian ocean as an area for a strategic build-up of force. at the australian national press club luncheon on october 17, razak said that malaysia warned the south-east asian countries against making security alliances with the big powers.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Malian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications. after the meeting, vice-foreign minister ho ying gave a dinner in honour of the malian guests.

Chinese Leader Yao Wen-yuan Meets Malian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the malian journalists delegation led by boubacar diall, chief of the office of the ministry of information and telecommunications.

hamady tidiani koreissi, counsellor of the malian embassy here, was present on the occasion.

present were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua

news agency, li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, liu chih-ping, leading member of the "people's daily", and the foreign ministry's director of the african affairs department ho kung-kai and deputy director of the information department wang chen.

Madame Mariam Traore and Other Distinguished Malian Guests Visit Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 22, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party arrived in shanghai from nanking by special plane this morning for a visit, in the company of madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee's vice-chairman wang hsiu-chen, standing committee members wang hsiang-chun and chen hsiu-ying, and more than 1,000 local people.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. a huge streamer inscribed with slogan of "welcome" stood by the tarmac.

when madame mariam traore and others alighted from the plane, wang hsiu-chen and others shook hands cordially with the distinguished malian guests. a girl presented madame traore with flowers. the distinguished malian guests met with the welcoming crowds amid beating of drums and gongs in a scene of jubilation. rifle carrying militiawomen in team formation saluted the guests. carrying baskets of flowers and colourful silk streamers, young girls and children sang and danced to give expression to the chinese people's friendship for the malian people. madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in the evening. madame lin chia-mei was present.

wang hsiu-chen and madame mariam traore drank toasts to the constant consolidation and development of friendship between the people and women of china and mali and the relations of friendly cooperation between the two countries.

shanghai artistes performed acrobatics and musical items which drew a warm applause from the distinguished malian guests.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people and women of china and mali.

when madame mariam traore and other guests left nanking this morning, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee's vice-chairmen yang kuang-li and chao kuei-hsiang, and standing committee member chang jui-ying, the nanking municipal revolutionary committee's vice-chairman li yu and leading members of local departments concerned.

the distinguished malian guests this morning made a trip to scenic spots on nanking's eastern outskirts.

Madame Mariam Traore Visits Shenyang

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 23, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party arrived in shenyang, capital of liaoning province, from shanghai by special plane this afternoon for a visit in the company of madame lin chia-mei.

the distinguished malian guests were given a warm welcome at the airport by vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee huang ou-tung, and vice-chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee cheng hsiang-chiu, as well as more than 1,000 local people.

madame mariam traore's plane landed at the airport at 2 p.m. the airport was jubilantly astir as the distinguished malian guests alighted from the plane. local artists and youngsters performed dances to extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests. madame mariam traore waved to the welcoming crowds in acknowledgement of the tribute.

madame mariam traore and other distinguished guests were honoured at a banquet this evening hosted by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

madame lin chia-mei was present on the occasion.

an atmosphere of friendship and unity prevailed at the banquet. huang ou-tung extended a warm welcome to the

distinguished malian guests on behalf of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the people in liaoning. he thanked the guests for bringing the malian people's profound friendship to the people in liaoning province and wished the distinguished guests a successful visit.

madame mariam traore said in her toast that they would soon conclude their china visit which was conductive to strengthening the friendship between the people and women of mali and china. she expressed thanks for the warm reception given to her wherever she went during her stay in china.

"we have made contacts with chinese people and chinese leaders. chairman mao tsetung met us. this made the visit unforgettable," she said.

madame mariam traore and other guests visited the shenyang no. 32 middle school this afternoon, and were given a warm welcome by the teachers and students. accompanied by huang ou-tung and madame lin chia-mei, the guests acquainted themselves with the revolution in education at the school, attended a class and visited a school-run factory.

as madame mariam traore left shanghai at noon today, she was given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee wang hsiu-chen, standing committee members wang hsiang-chun and chen hsiu-ying of the municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Liaoning Provincial Basketball Team Leaves for Sri Lanka

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

chinese liaoning provincial basketball team led by li hsi-lai left here by air yesterday for a friendly visit to sri lanka.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

An Chih-yuan Arrives in Geneva

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 22, 1975)

an chih-yuan, first permanent representative of the permanent mission of the people's republic of china to the united nations office at geneva and to other international organizations in switzerland, arrived here today.

he was greeted at the airport by other diplomats of the chinese permanent mission and the chinese consul-general in geneva.

Delegation of Chinese Red Cross Society Leaves Peking for Geneva

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

a delegation of the chinese red cross society led by ouyang ching left here for geneva by air yesterday for attending the 33rd board meeting of the red cross societies.

Chinese Delegate Leaves Peking for Meeting of Universal Postal Union in Berne

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

sung pu, vice-president of the posts and telecommunications research institute under the ministry of posts and telecommunications, left here by air for berne, switzerland, today to attend the annual meeting of the consultative council for postal studies of the universal postal union.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chinese Embassy Officials Arrives in Bangkok

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

lu tzu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in thailand, and his party arrived in bangkok on october 20, according to a report from bangkok.

they were met at the airport by officials of the thai foreign ministry and representatives of chinese residents in thailand.

Thai King and Queen Attend Premiere of Chinese Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Oct. 23, 1975)

king bhumibol adulyadej of thailand and queen sirikit attended the premiere given by the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china at the huamark stadium here last evening. the king spoke highly of the successful performance of the chinese troupe.

princesses sirinthorn and chulaporn attended the premiere. among the 7,000 guests present were also speaker of the house of representatives prasit kanchanawat, minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan, minister of agriculture and cooperatives dawitt klinpratum, deputy director general of police lieutenant general chumpol lohachala, advisor of the council on social welfare of thailand bhethai amatayakul and other people of all strata.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand lu tzu-po and diplomatic envoys of other countries were also present.

the national flags of china and thailand were fluttering in breeze at the decorated stadium. the stadium was fully packed, and many people had to sit on the ground to watch the performance.

somporn thabsittha, president of the council on social welfare of thailand, delivered a welcoming speech.

when the curtain rose, an actor, standing on a ladder on the shoulders of another actor, unfurled a red silk streamer inscribed in chinese "long live the great unity of the people all over the world". at this juncture, the spectators burst into warm applause.

at the end of the performance, the king presented a basket of flowers to the chinese troupe and shook hands with leader of the chinese troupe li wei-ying. the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim expressed thanks to the king and queen for their presence at the performance.

CHINA AND TOGO

Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets New Togolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, met here this morning with akakpo-ahianyo, new ambassador of the republic of togo to china.

present on the occasion were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department, and liu hua, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Speaks at UN on Korean Question

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 21, 1975)

huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, delivered a speech on the korean question at the first committee of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon.

first of all, he expressed warm welcome to the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by vice-minister of foreign affairs li jong mok which is participating in the current session, and firm support to li jong mok's speech.

huang hua pointed out that after world war ii the united states has occupied south korea, interfered in the korean internal affairs and obstructed the reunification of korea. in 1950, u.s. troops invaded korea under the u.n. flag. since the korean armistice in 1953, they have been hanging on in south korea, refusing to withdraw therefrom. herein lies the root cause why the korean question has thus far remained unsettled and why the korean peninsula is still in a state of artificial division.

huang hua said, over a long period, in order to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has put forward a series of positive and reasonable propositions and proposals to this effect. particularly the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the 5-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by president kim il sung have clearly pointed to the correct road for the reunification of korea and have received the firm support of the entire korean people and the broad endorsement of the people of various countries.

"the consensus adopted by the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly has affirmed the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, dissolved the 'u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea', which was a tool for interfering in the internal affairs of korea, and thus welcome progress has been achieved. now there is an ever more resounding voice in the world demanding the dissolution of the 'u.n. command' and the withdrawal of the u.s. troops stationed in south korea. the united nations should make a positive response and speedily correct all the mistakes it committed on the korean question so as to create favourable conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of korea", he said.

huang hua then exposed the so-called draft resolution on the korea question submitted by the united states and other countries. he said, "this draft resolution professes a preparedness to terminate the 'u.n. command' and even puts forward a specific date for its dissolution. but in effect it evades the crucial issue of the withdrawal of the u.s. troops stationed in south korea under the flag of the united nations. this shows that its purpose is none other than to use the dissolution of the 'u.n. command' as a pretense in exchange for the legalization of the presence of u.s. troops in south korea and the creation of 'two koreas'. the repeated u.s. attempt to thrust the pak jung hi clique of south korea into the united nations is part and parcel of this scheme. the u.s. government openly declared that after the dissolution of the 'u.n. command', u.s. troops would remain in south korea in accordance with the so-called 'u.s.-rok treaty'. the u.s. draft resolution also requires the united states and the pak jung hi clique of south korea, which is not a signatory to the armistice agreement, to take over the so-called responsibilities of the 'u.n. command'. judging from the above ideas in combination, is it not crystal clear that the united states is bent on legalizing the presence of u.s. troops in south korea and on creating 'two koreas'? no matter how it may be prettified, such a draft resolution which can in no way lead to a peaceful settlement of the korean question but can only aggravate

the division and tension in korea is absolutely unacceptable to us and all other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries."

he pointed out that as for the amended u.s. draft resolution, it has not in the least changed the fundamental essence of the original u.s. draft resolution but only adds some cosmetics to it. certainly this is of no avail and has no value at all.

"in contrast to the draft resolution submitted by the united states and other countries, the draft resolution submitted by algeria and 41 other countries entitled 'creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of korea' reflects the present situation on the korean peninsula and the needs of our time. this is a draft resolution that is really capable of solving the problem," huang hua said.

he pointed out that the so-called "u.n. command" has been a downright tool for aggression and should have been dissolved long ago. however, under the signboard of the "u.n. command", the united states has all along stationed its troops in south korea, which have incessantly carried out armed provocations and military manoeuvres. with the abetment and support of the united states, the ruling clique of south korea has wantonly pushed the policy of national division and stepped up its brutal repression of the people in south korea, who demand national reunification and strive for democratic rights. it even clamoured for war and "reunification by prevailing over communism". such is the root cause of the prolonged tension on the korean peninsula and the basic obstacle to the reunification of korea. now that 22 years have elapsed since the korean armistice and 17 years since the withdrawal of the chinese people's volunteers from korea, what reason is there for u.s. troops to continue to hang on in south korea? the dissolution of the so-called "u.n. command" must be settled together with the withdrawal of u.s. troops from south korea, and the two must not be separated. otherwise, the mere dissolution of the "u.n. command" with the continued presence of u.s. troops in south korea will be of no help whatsoever to the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and the relaxation of tension on the korean peninsula.

huang hua said, "the u.s. representative's idea for the united states and the south korean authorities to propose to the parties of the armistice the convening of a conference to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement and the exploration at such a conference of the possibility of a larger conference to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement is of no avail and completely impractical.

"in the actual prevailing circumstances, the practical way is for the real parties to the korean armistice agreement to negotiate and sign a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. the democratic people's republic of korea has long expressed its readiness to enter into negotiations with the united states as a signatory to the armistice agreement to conclude a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement.

"moreover, the united states openly asserts that the presence of u.s. troops in south korea is for the maintenance of the so-called 'balance of force' on the korean peninsula. this is all the more a downright deception. as is known to all, at present there are no foreign troops at all in north korea, whereas in south korea apart from the armed forces of the south korean ruling clique itself, which have exceeded those in the northern part, large numbers of u.s. troops have been stationed and even u.s. nuclear weapons have been blatantly deployed. how can there be any so-called 'balance of force'? on the contrary, it is precisely the presence of large numbers of u.s. troops in south korea and the u.s. policy of actively modernizing the puppet troops of the pak jung hi clique that have created grave menace to the security of the northern part of korea. the continued presence of u.s. troops in south korea under whatever name contravenes the principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and will only aggravate the tension on the korean peninsula."

he stressed, "the affairs of the people of various countries should be managed by the people of the countries concerned, and the korean people's affairs should be managed by the korean people themselves. the reunification of korea should be realized by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference. all artificially divided countries will eventually realize their national reunification -- this is the general trend and popular demand. those who try to obstruct such an irresistible current will only end up disgracefully like the grasshopper in the fable which tried to stop the chariot."

"china and korea are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth, and the chinese and korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. we firmly support the korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and we resolutely oppose the interference by outside force in the internal affairs of korea and the creation of 'two koreas'. we are convinced that the draft resolution submitted by algeria and other countries has provided a practical and effective formula for ceasing the interference by outside force, promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of korea and eliminating the tension on the korean peninsula. together with the other co-sponsors of this draft resolution, we hope that the current session of the general assembly will seriously consider and adopt it," he concluded.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Continue Talks with US Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, continued talks here this afternoon with dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs.

US Secretary of State Dr. Henry A. Kissinger and Wife Give Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

dr. henry a. kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and mrs. nancy m. kissinger gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the u.s.a., wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu mu-chih, shen tu, wang yeh-chiu, lin ping, chin chia-lin, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chou chiu-yeh, chu lin, chien ta-yung, li fu-jung, lin hui-ching, cheng min-chih and wu wei-jan.

dr. kissinger said in his toast: "we are satisfied with our visit. our two countries are too self-reliant to need assurance and too experienced to confuse words with reality, or tactics with strategy. we ended our isolation from each other because of our perceptions of our national interest. we will strengthen our relationship by deepening these common perceptions. and we will nurture our relationship by respecting each other's views regarding our national interest."

dr. kissinger said: "once again we benefitted greatly from the friendly and wide-ranging discussion i had last evening with chairman mao. and many issues of common concern were examined thoroughly and usefully in extensive talks with the vice-premier, the foreign minister, and other chinese officials."

dr. kissinger pointed out that "the preparations for president ford's visit to china later this year are proceeding well. it will serve to promote sino-u.s. relationships on the basis of principles of the shanghai communique."

foreign minister chiao kuan-hua said in his toast: "yesterday, chairman mao tsetung met with secretary of state kissinger, and they had a conversation on a wide range of subjects in a friendly atmosphere.

"in the last few days, our two sides had a frank exchange of views on the current international situation, international issues of common interest and sino-u.s. relations. our talks have enabled us to have a clearer understanding of each other's views. this is useful. both sides reaffirmed the principles established in the shanghai communique and stated that they will promote sino-u.s. relations in accordance with these principles."

present at the banquet were members of dr. kissinger's party, george h.w. bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, and mrs. bush, and officials of the u.s. liaison office.

dr. and mrs. kissinger and other american guests this morning visited the museum of chinese history for a view of the exhibits of the general survey of the history of china.

mrs. kissinger toured the great wall and a ming dynasty tomb this afternoon.

American Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

mr. cyril magnin, a well-known american personage from san francisco, and his party of three relatives left here today for a visit to southern china on their way home.

during their stay in peking, the american friends visited educational and industrial units and a neigbourhood community and toured places of historical interest. wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museum and archaeological data, met and feted the american friends on separate occasions. hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met them in peking.

the american friends arrived in peking on october 16 for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

US Secretary of State Kissinger and His Party
Leave Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

dr. henry a.kissinger, u.s. secretary of state and assistant to the president for national security affairs, and his party left here for home by special plane this morning at the end of a visit to china.

seeing them off at the airport were chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs, huang chen, chief of the liaison office of china in the u.s.a., wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, shen tu, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin ping, chin chia-lin, chu chuan-hsien, tang wen-sheng, chang han-chih, chu lin and chien ta-yung, and about one hundred others.

present were george h.w. bush, chief of the liaison office of the u.s.a. in china, his wife and officials of the liaison office.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Delegation Leaves Yugoslavia for Home

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 22, 1975)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation led by shih lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, left here for home yesterday after paying a friendly visit to yugoslavia.

present at the airport to see the delegation off were krsto bulajic, general director of the yugoslav federal institute for international scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation, as well as kang ji-min, charge d'affaires ad interim, and jen hsiao-hsuan, commercial counsellor, of the chinese embassy here.

the chinese delegation arrived here on october 13. during the visit, it held talks and signed a protocol on scientific and technical cooperation for 1975-1976 with the yugoslav scientific and technical cooperation delegation.

on october 15, the chinese delegation was received by stojan andov, president of the yugoslav federal committee for economic cooperation with the developing countries.

the delegation visited belgrade and some districts of the republics of croatia and slovenia. it was accorded a cordial and friendly reception everywhere it went.

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FEUDAL RELATIONS OF PRODUCTION

On the Consolidation of Feudal Relations of Production in Anterior Western Han

by

K'ang Li (康 立)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 23, 1975)

The Western Han Dynasty was built on the powerful waves of peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in. The appearance of this newly emerging political power of the landlord class not only signified the re-establishment of feudal relations of production on a nationwide scale, but also created conditions for the further consolidation of feudal relations of production. The study of this section of historical experience will be of help to our studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the early part of Western Han, there were many factors of instability within the political power of the landlord class, and it was necessary to carry out deep-going struggle against the restoration of the slavery system and constantly reform the relations of production in the economic sphere before the political power of the landlord class could be consolidated. If the feudal economic foundation could not be consolidated and developed, there was still a possibility for the landlord class to lose its acquired political power.

In the early days of Han, in the course of analyzing the situation for Liu Pang, a person called Liu Ching pointed out, "There are the barbarian tribes to the North and the powerful clans of the six states in the east, and should there be an upheaval, Your Majesty could not sleep in peace." ("Collected Biographies of Liu Ching and Shu-Sun T'ung" in Records of the Historian) This meant to say that the slave-owning aristocrats of the Huns to the north of China and the restoration forces of the slave-owners of the six states in the east constituted the greatest menace to the Han Dynasty. Under such circumstances, it was essential to thoroughly destroy the economic

base for the restoration of the slavery system and consolidate and develop the feudal relations of production before the political power of Western Han could keep its foothold.

In China, the supersession of the slavery system of ownership by the feudal system of ownership went through a long course of struggle. From Shang Yang who "demarcated land with field embankments" to Ch'in Shih Huang who "ordered the common people to reclaim land themselves," the feudal system of land ownership had basically been established throughout the country. However, the remnant forces of the slave owners were still found in the six states of the east. Therefore, after Liu Pang was proclaimed as emperor, he continued to strike blows at the remnants of the slavery system. He promulgated a series of well-known edicts stipulating the creation of ranks according to meritorious military service, rewarded the commanders and fighters who had rendered meritorious service to the establishment of the political power of the landlord class with plenty of land and houses, and exempted them from compulsory labor service. Meanwhile, he proclaimed the emancipation of slaves of both sexes, and energetically stabilized and improved the social status and economic conditions of the newly emerging landlord class, including a section of owner-farmers, so as to consolidate and develop a strong feudal economic base.

History shows that only by seizing political power in the first instance can the newly emerging landlord class change the system of ownership on a large scale and consolidate and develop the feudal relations of production. Whether or not this is successful is of course determined by whether or not the ideological and political line is correct, and is at the same time often determined to a certain extent by the balance of class forces.

Compared with the Ch'in Dynasty, the Western Han Dynasty was marked by a greater superiority. The political reforms carried out by Shang Yang in the Ch'in State followed a line that started from the top to the bottom. Ch'in Shih Huang unified the six states by means of armed forces and had not gone through a major upheaval in society that started from the bottom to the top and was participated by millions of the masses. The feudal dynasty of Western Han was different. The major peasant uprisings at the end of Ch'in had dealt telling blows to the remnant relations of production of the slavery system in different places and had changed the state of balance of class forces, thus objectively clearing the foundation for the consolidation and development of the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. The leading group of Legalists in early Han was formed in this great storm of revolution. If it was said that the Legalists of early Ch'in were mainly the political representatives of the upper strata of the newly emerging landlord class, then the group of Legalists headed by Liu Pang represented that stratum of lower social status in the newly emerging landlord class.

Speaking in terms of upbringing and social origin, Liu Pang himself had served only as a village constable, while Hsiao Ho, Ts'ao Ts'an, Fan K'uai, Chou Po, Kuan Ying and Liu Ching were either writers of indictments, dog-butchers, peddlers, or cart-pullers. It was precisely the complete collapse of a large number of old aristocrats due to the peasant uprisings at the end

of Ch'in and the war between Ch'u and Han that provided the middle and lower strata of the newly emerging landlord class with a chance "to perform meritorious service and become ministers and generals" (Notes to Twenty-Two Books of History, Vol. II), and enabled them to directly control state power. After Kaotsu of Han, Empress Lü, Emperor Wen, Emperor Ching and Emperor Wu all steadfastly followed and carried out the Legalist line, and after the efforts of several generations, the feudal social system was consolidated and developed.

The consolidation and development of the feudal economic base needed the rapid development of feudal relations of production as a precondition. In the early years of Western Han, having gone through the long war between Ch'in and Han, productive forces in society had been seriously disrupted, and the newly emerging landlord class urgently needed a stable political situation for swiftly rehabilitating and developig the feudal agricultural economy "to bring prosperity and peace to the empire." In the early days of Han, natural disasters came close on the heels of war. Land was left uncultivated, the economy was in poor shape, and the peasants were homeless and had to wander from place to place. The economic conditions of the feudal Central Government were also not in a good shape. "The Son of Heaven was not in possession of thoroughbreds, and the ministers and generals had to ride on ox-drawn carts." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part I" in History of Han) In view of this, Liu Pang adopted the measures of encouraging land reclamation by recalling those in exile and reducing taxes and levies to consolidate the feudal rule. According to historical records, "after the rise of Han, exorbitant taxes were abolished to give the people a spell of rest." ("Records of Emperor Ching" in History of Han) This reflected that after the establishment of new relations of production, the feudal dynasty of Western Han needed a period of relative stability to promote the development of productive forces. It was precisely because of this that Ts'ao Ts'an and other Legalists of early Han put on the mantle of the teachings of Huangti and Laotzu, and flaunted the banner of "discarding all desires and worries from one's mind" in order to dispel interference from all kinds of forces and steadfastly carry out the Legalist political line formulated by Kaotsu of Han or Liu Pang.

By the time of Emperor Wen of Han, the contradiction between the feudal Central Government and the regional princes with the surname of the imperial family had become more acute, but because the foothold of the Central Government was still not very firm and the economic strength was not strong enough, it was still necessary to gain time for stabilizing the new relations of production and social order as fast as possible. Therefore, the teachings of Huangti and Laotzu were at their peak under the reign of Emperor Wen, and "because the empire was exhausted, farming and mulberry culture were encouraged and frugality was practiced to bring affluence to the people." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part I" in History of Han) The rule of Huangti and Laotzu profoundly reflected the political need to consolidate the feudal economic base in early Han, and as a result brought rehabilitation and prosperity to the feudal economy. It was said that in the first seventy years of Han, "there was no trouble in the country, and except in time of flood and drought, the people were adequately fed, the state granaries were all full, and there was a surplus in state budget." ("Stabilization" in Records of the Historian) Although this exaggerated things to some extent,

it also showed in profile that the consolidation and development of the feudal economic base depended upon the stability and consolidation of feudal state power.

Chairman Mao said, "In order to build a grand-new social system on the foundation of the old system, this foundation must be cleared." In the early days of Western Han, the old system had not been completely swept away, and once given the proper soil and climate, the relations of production of the slavery system would be rekindled. This phenomenon had appeared in the principalities of the feudal princes in early Han. The feudal princes installed in early Han were mostly vassals who distinguished themselves by meritorious service or the descendants of the imperial family. They "appointed their own officials" in their principalities and had the political capital for the practice of separatism and secessionism. Naturally they often worked in collusion with the deep-rooted old forces. The influence of the old slave owners had been discredited politically at that time, and they frequently also had to look for their own political agents within the landlord class. This was why the few well-known rebellions staged by feudal princes all took place in the areas of Wu and Ch'u where the old forces were most rampant.

Most of the feudal princes in early Han adopted the mode of exploitation of the slavery system. They contended for land and labor power with the feudal Central Government, and they themselves were new poisonous weeds engendered by the old soil of the slavery system. For example, Liu Pi, the ringleader of the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u, actually converted the mountains, woods, rivers, lakes and seas originally owned by the feudal state into his own personal private property. They extensively recruited the old forces of all descriptions, including Confucian scholars and swordsmen. "They lured the desperadoes of the empire into conspiring for rebellion" ("Collected Biographies of Prince Pi of Wu" in Records of the Historian), and dreamed of secession and separation in order to realize the political ambition of installing him as "the Emperor of the East." It can be seen that the struggle between the Central Government and the rebellious feudal princes in early Han was, fundamentally speaking, the continuation of the struggle between the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class on the decline and between restoration and counter-restoration under new historical conditions.

The quelling of the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u created conditions for finally sweeping away the old foundation for the restoration of the slavery system in the system of ownership. In the first hundred years of Han, group after group of the separationist and secessionist forces of the slave owners were constantly produced because there was the social foundation for their emergence. If deep-going reforms were not carried out in relations of production and the soil for the restoration of the old system was not swept away, new restoration forces of the slave owners would constantly emerge. After the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u was put down, the policy of "extending benevolence" was enforced under the reign of Emperor Wu. The territories of the various principalities were no longer inherited by the eldest son, but were equally divided between all sons. This caused the territories of the various principalities to grow smaller and smaller and their strength become weaker and weaker. Finally,

the various feudal princes were only provided with "food, clothing and rents and had no part to play in political affairs" ("Table of Feudal Princes" in History of Han), thus ending the remnants of the title conferment system of the slavery system introduced since Western Chou. The feudal system of land ownership was also further consolidated.

However, besides the feudal agricultural economy, handicrafts and commerce had been the hereditary territory of the industrial and commercial slave owners since Ch'in and Han. If the relations of production of the slavery system were continuously preserved in this territory, there was still a possibility for the slave owners to stage a comeback, thus affecting the consolidation of the feudal system of land ownership.

Since the founding of the Ch'in Dynasty, although the industrial and commercial slave owners had been attacked again and again, their influence was still rather strong. Sang Hung-yang pointed out at that time, "In the past the influential and powerful families derived benefits from the mountains and seas through extracting iron ore for smelting and extracting salt from the sea." These industrial and commercial slave owners often owned over a thousand slaves. With so many people under their command, they were powerful and were in a position "to carry out wicked and unlawful undertakings and form cliques." ("Back to the Ancients" in On Salt and Iron) This kind of private salt and iron industries based on slave labor formed the important economic base of the restoration forces of the slave owners. If this evil root were not removed, the feudal system of land ownership was bound to be undermined.

Both Ch'in Shih Huang and Liu Pang adopted the method of forcible migration toward the industrial and commercial slave owners. Over the period of more than 150 years from Kaotsu to Emperor Hsüan or Liu Hsün in early Han, the powerful families and influential clans of the east had for nine times been removed to the Kuanchung area, and the land left behind after their removal "enabled the middle and lower families to close the gap between the rich and the poor" ("Biography of Ch'en T'ang" in History of Han), thus benefiting the development of the middle and small land owners and part of the owner-farmers in these areas. However, simple migration could not fundamentally check the development of the influence of the industrial and commercial slave owners.

For example, after the annexation of Chao by Ch'in, the Cho family of the Chao State was removed to Szechwan, but it still carried out the iron smelting industry as in the past. "The family was so wealthy among the people of Yunnan and Szechwan that it owned almost 1,000 servants, and the joys it derived from land, ponds and hunting were not inferior to the monarch." ("Collected Biographies of Hoarding and Profiteering" in Records of the Historian) Again, after the annexation of Wei by Ch'in, the K'ung family of the Wei State was removed to Nanyang of the Wan area. But as in the past the K'ung family "minted coins, regulated land on the slopes and ponds, sent out convoys of horse-drawn carts, paid visits to the feudal princes, and reaped profits as merchants." ("Collected Biographies of Hoarding and Profiteering" in Records of the Historian) Both of them were industrial and commercial slave owners with plenty of assets.

Some feudal princes also made use of slave labor to carry out industrial and commercial activities. For example, Prince of Wu or Liu Pi sent large numbers of slaves to "the mountains to mint coins." As a result, he was "as rich as the Son of Emperor" and "his coins were circulated over the empire." ("Stabilization" in Records of the Historian) He thus became the new chieftain of the industrial and commercial slave owners.

Instances of this kind showed that if the rights of the industrial and commercial slave owners to control salt and iron and trade were not abolished, it was not possible to solve problems fundamentally.

Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, due to the consolidation of centralism and the strengthening of the financial and economic power of the state, the conditions were therefore ripe for more thoroughly reforming the old system. Emperor Wu of Han summed up the experience gained by the newly emerging landlord class in the protracted struggle against the industrial and commercial slave owners. In accordance with the recommendations of Sang Hung-yang and others, all salt and iron industries in the country were placed under the ownership of the feudal state. The Central Government appointed and sent "salt officials" or "iron officials" to all salt and iron producing areas to take charge of production and buying and selling. According to statistics, "salt officials" were installed in 38 places at that time, and "iron officials" were installed in 48 places. Meanwhile, it was stipulated that those who "illicitly cast ironware or sold salt" would be punished and "their ware confiscated." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part II" in History of Han) In the process of placing salt and iron under government operation, Emperor Wu of Han also made use of a group of persons who were engaged in industry and commerce in the past. "The rich salt and iron operators were appointed as officials, and as officials they could reap more benefits than as businessmen." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part II" in History of Han) This was because these people were strong in these fields and were more familiar with the production and operation of salt and iron. In addition to this, Emperor Wu of Han also made use of state power to regulate the flow of commodities, to stabilize price and to implement other policies so as to hit at the practice of hoarding for speculation and profiteering by the slave-owner merchants. "The wealthy and big-time merchants had no means of making huge profits." ("Equalization" in Records of the Historian) The dominant position of feudal relations of production was thus firmly established in the industrial and commercial spheres.

Emperor Wu of Han also launched the "money information" movement. This was essentially a large-scale struggle for expropriating the properties of the slave owners and for restricting the monetary power of the industrial and commercial slave owners. For a long time, a small handful of industrial and commercial slave owners drew on the commodities and money in their hands to corner money supply, to practice hoarding for speculation and profiteering and to push up price. They frenziedly carried out subversive activities to disintegrate the feudal economic base and to topple the Western Han Dynasty. They "accumulated huge wealth but did not come to the aid of the state in times of emergency." ("Equalization" in Records of the Historian) They obstructed the quelling of the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u, sabotaged the just war against the intruding Huns, and conspired to restore the old system.

In the early years of Western Han, the industrial and commercial slave owners and the powerful and influential families of different places minted large numbers of coins of inferior quality, thus bringing chaos to the monetary system of early Han. From the year 193 B.C. when Empress Lü was in power up to the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, the feudal Central Government successively waged nine major struggles against the industrial and commercial slave owners on the question of minting coins.

In the year 119 B.C., Emperor Wu of Han "initiated the monetary tax." It stipulated the levy of taxes on those engaged in industry, commerce and usury according to their assets. Those who concealed or underdeclared their assets would be punished "with one year of banishment to frontierland and with their assets confiscated." Informers could get half of the money. After the promulgation of the money information order, the industrial and commercial slave owners offered stiff resistance. They "hid away their assets" and "none gave part of their wealth in aid of the county magistrates." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part II" in History of Han) Under such circumstances, there was at that time a person called Yang K'o who took the lead in disclosing the industrial and commercial slave owners who hid up their assets. Emperor Wu of Han laid hold of this typical example for vigorous affirmation and popularization. Therefore, "people who gave information on money like Yang K'o were found all over the empire," and a powerful "money information" movement was launched throughout the country.

The "money information" movement led not only to the confiscation of the commodities and money in the possession of the industrial and commercial slave owners, but also to the confiscation of land and slaves in their unlawful possession. After ten years of sustained struggle, the industrial and commercial slave owners were greatly demoralized politically, and "the merchants and traders above the middle bracket went bankrupt" economically. The feudal state expropriated from the slave owners "properties worth hundreds of millions, thousands of slaves, several hundred hectares of fields in a large county and over one hundred hectares in a small county, and a commensurate number of houses." ("Records of Food and Merchandise Part II" in History of Han) From then on, the industrial and commercial slave owners were unable to recover their influence.

By "ordering the common people to reclaim land themselves," Ch'in Shih Huang abolished by law the use of slave labor in agricultural production. The "money information" movement launched by Emperor Wu of Han was for liberating the slaves in the industrial and commercial spheres. Henceforth, "there were kept in society only slaves who performed domestic work for the rich people to enable them to lead a life of luxury," and the slaves no longer played an important role in production. It can be seen from this that the "money information" movement was a profound revolution in the relations of production as well as the continuation and deepening of the supersession of the slavery system of ownership by the feudal system of ownership.

Profound changes in relations of production led to corresponding changes in the superstructure. The local powerful and influential forces formed the social foundation for the feudal princes to call for separation and secession. Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, with the problems of the

princes with surnames similar to or different from that of the imperial family already solved and following the stabilization of political power and the development of production, it was possible to solve this thorny question.

"Succeeding to the rebel groups of the Warring States, there were many influential and crafty people in Han. Those who practiced annexation ran wild in their hometowns, and those who were ferocious and strong reigned supreme among their neighbors." ("Biography of Tyrannical Officials" in History of Later Han) The so-called "influential and crafty people" were essentially the restoration forces of the slave owners and the unlawful big landlords evolved from slave owners. At that time there was in circulation a saying, "It is better to let down the governor than to let down an influential family." ("Biography of Tyrannical Officials" in History of Han) It can be seen how haughty they were. "Their land and houses were not in conformity with the system, and the strong bullied the weak." ("Notes to the Table of Officials and Ministers of High Ranks" in History of Han) They wantonly "swallowed up those engaged in farming" and caused the broad masses of peasants to go bankrupt and "sell their land and houses and children."

Under the reign of Emperor Wu of Han, the centralist system of prefectures and counties was further strengthened and developed and thirteen provincial governors were installed. The duty of a provincial governor was to hit at the local "powerful clans and influential families" and to keep watch over the prefectural governors. The struggles emerging since the rebellion of the seven states including Wu and Ch'u showed that the restoration forces of the slave owners were of regional origin and it was most important to consolidate political power at the regional level. Emperor Wu of Han appointed a number of so-called "tyrannical officials" to serve as prefectural governors. The well-known ones among them were Ning Ch'eng, Chou Yang-yu and Chao Yü. The object was to make use of them to hit at the local powerful and influential personalities and to sweep away the social foundation for the restoration of the old system.

Naturally, Emperor Wu of Han also gave important offices to the Legalists, such as Hsi An. At that time, illicit minting of coins was a common practice in Huaiyang prefecture and social order was rather unstable. Emperor Wu of Han therefore sent Hsi An to serve as Governor of Huaiyang in the hope of drawing on his prestige "to restore order." When Hsi An served as local administrator at Huaiyang, "he restored order by denouncing the big without finding fault with the small." This showed that severity and leniency, motion and rest, could go hand in hand with each other under the specific historical conditions of that time.

Emperor Wu of Han was worthy to be described as an outstanding statesman of the landlord class. Under his reign, the feudal system of centralism initiated by Ch'in Shih Huang was finally and ultimately consolidated, and the feudal relations of production were also consolidated and developed. However, due to class and historical limitations, the newly emerging landlord class could not thoroughly wipe out the traces left behind by the decadent and down-fallen old system of the slave society. In particular, in order to uphold their reactionary rule, the diehards of the big landlord class often made intensified use of the traces of the old society to suppress the resistance of the people.

In the history of mankind, only the proletarian revolution is a revolution for wiping out all exploiting classes and exploitation systems. The dictatorship of the proletariat seeks to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in all spheres and all stages of revolutionary development, so as to thoroughly wipe out the "traces" left behind by the old society, sweep away the soil engendering capitalism, and create conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to survive or to emerge again. This is a great and formidable historical task that calls for the revolutionaries to fight with unflagging efforts generation after generation. The future is bright, but the road is tortuous. So long as we adhere to continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and Chairman Mao's correct line, victory certainly will be ours.

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MAY 7 CADRES SCHOOLS

Use the Theory of the Dictatorship of the Proletariat in Re-educating Cadres

by

the CCP Committee of the Liaoning Provincial
"May 7" Cadres School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 5, 1975)

When a great victory was won in the great proletarian cultural revolution seven years ago, Chairman Mao issued the great call, "Send the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work." "May 7" cadres schools were then universally set up in all places. For seven years, such a socialist new thing as the "May 7" cadres school has grown constantly and progressed to become a new type of cadres school in the period of socialism. It has made contributions to and created new experience in upbringing and training of a contingent of proletarian cadres.

For any newborn thing, growth is not all plain sailing. The combat course of the "May 7" cadres school is also fraught with the struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines. In the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we must seriously sum up the practical experience of struggle of the "May 7" cadres school, constantly raise our consciousness and run it still better.

We Must Adhere to the Correct School-Operation Orientation

In the running of "May 7" cadres schools, whether or not we seriously adhere to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work" and take them as the guideline is a question of prime importance bearing on the orientation and line in the operation of schools. We have constantly deepened our understanding and raised our consciousness in the practice of struggle.

In the second half of 1972, when we were prepared to switch over to training cadres on active duty by rotation, there appeared a gust of wind. Some people said that "as the historical mission of the 'May 7' cadres school has been accomplished, we should get back to the city." To counter this trend, in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work, we launched in the whole school a major discussion with emphasis laid on correctly orienting the ideological and political line of the leading body. Through this discussion, everyone came to realize that the starting of "May 7" cadres schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work" is a revolution in the education of cadres. It has criticized the revisionist line in cadres' education, broken away from the conventions of bourgeois traditional educational concepts and opened up a brand-new road to the training and education of cadres in the period of socialism. The operation of the "May 7" cadres school is by no means a

provisional measure but a long-term major plan for combating and preventing revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. That idea of bringing the "May 7" cadres school back to the city is a retrogressive trend of thought and a negation of the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things. Everyone has thus been enabled to strengthen his idea of running the "May 7" cadres school on a permanent basis and persistently running it in the countryside.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we summed up the experiences and lessons acquired and learned in giving two terms of training to cadres on active duty by rotation in 1973. We further came to understand that adhering to the operation of the school in the countryside was not equal to solving the question of the orientation and line in the running of the school.

The study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory makes us deeply realize that Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work" are all for strengthening the exercise of overall dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie, restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing down the three major differences, extending the communist factors and creating conditions that make it impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist or to emerge again. Chairman Mao's directives have defined the objective of training cadres as well as pointed out the path to the training of cadres. They are the fundamental guiding policies for our properly operating the "May 7" cadres school. We must proceed from the historical mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat to deepen our understanding of the nature and tasks of the "May 7" cadres school, and clearly understand that the fundamental task of the cadres school is to teach the cadres of the need to persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and solve the question of combating and guarding against revisionism on the basis of linking up theory and practice. With such understanding, we showed greater consciousness in doggedly adhering to the correct orientation and line in the running of the school when giving the third term of training by rotation.

On the question of how to treat the "May 7" cadres school, the struggle between the two ways of thinking and the two lines also appears to be very acute. For instance, should the leading cadres go to the "May 7" cadres school? Is going to the cadres school merely for pursuit of knowledge or for ideological transformation? Should we carry out "self-cultivation behind closed doors" or study Marxism in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements? In each term of training by rotation, this struggle repeats itself in different forms.

Therefore, starting from the third term of training by rotation, we doggedly took education in following the "May 7" road as the first lesson for the students in every term of training by rotation and an important content of ideological and political work for the cadres school, so as to enable everyone to properly orient his attitude toward study and training.

Not long ago, the provincial Party committee again called a forum on work of cadres schools and formulated a plan for conducting training by

rotation in several years. Meanwhile, the Party committees at all levels were required to constantly publicize in depth and study Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work," to vigorously create revolutionary public opinion and to support socialist new things. These measures of the provincial Party committee played a great role in raising the broad masses of cadres' consciousness in following the "May 7" road and giving impetus to the development of cadres schools.

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in conjunction with the practice of struggle for the operation of schools in the past several years has made us understand more clearly that the influence of the revisionist line can in no way be eliminated by means of a few struggles. New things grow and develop in struggle. Around the question of the orientation and line in the operation of schools, we must be prepared to wage a long struggle and wipe out the influence of the revisionist line in cadres education.

Vigorously Grasp Education in the Ideological and Political Line

The study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat makes us further understand that as our country is in the period of socialist revolution and socialist construction and our Party is leading the masses to wage a great struggle more arduous, more complicated and more penetrating than before, we are confronted with many new problems both in theory and practice, but many cadres have not so clear an idea of the socialist revolution as of the democratic revolution. This is a historical lesson that explains why some cadres committed errors related to the line before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Therefore, the provincial Party committee has instructed us to follow Chairman Mao's teaching on "studying afresh" and to take correctly orienting the ideological and political line of the students, transforming their world outlook, combating and guarding against revisionism and persevering in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat as the starting point and foothold in cadres education work. Everything in the cadres school from reading to labor, joining the team for steeling, and investigation and study is for solving this problem, and without grasping this problem, the key link will be lost.

The third term of training by rotation in our school was conducted under the situation marked by the deepening of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. At that time, we suggested that it was necessary to solve the question of adopting a correct attitude toward the great proletarian cultural revolution and socialist new things. In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, we again called for further solving the question of understanding and attitude to the socialist revolution. We laid hold of the task of combating and guarding against revisionism in real-life struggle and unfolded a mass movement for self-education. We organized the students to read seriously, associate things with reality, conduct investigations and studies, sum up experience, combine mastery with application, clearly understand through linking theory with practice this fundamental question of why it is necessary to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, distinguish between

what is Marxism and what is revisionism, what is the socialist road and what is the capitalist road, and raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

We hold that the study of revolutionary theory and the correct orientation of the ideological and political line stand actually for an ideological revolution. Therefore, we stress the enlightenment of students in conscious revolution. The fundamental method we adopt is the mass line method, and the masses are permitted to educate themselves. An important form is the holding of experience-exchange meetings. Anyone who has made progress and thoroughly understood a problem is invited to tell his understanding, thus creating a strong revolutionary atmosphere in which everyone consciously transforms his world outlook.

An important reason that the ideological and political line of some cadres is not correct is that they are divorced from the masses. Lenin once told those comrades who were divorced from the masses, "Go to the countryside or factories in other places (or the front) to observe how people use new methods to build life. There, mere dependence on ordinary observation can easily distinguish the rottenness of old things and the buds of new things." From practice, we have come to understand that doing manual work at the lower levels provides one with an extremely good opportunity to keep in touch with the masses and study afresh. Therefore, we persist in taking society as a classroom, taking the workers and peasants as our teachers, running schools on an open-door basis and closely linking study in school with participation in actual struggle in society.

In this term of training by rotation, with an object in mind, we organized the students to go to the countryside twice to join production teams and conduct investigations and studies in society. We also used the method of inviting people in and walking out to organize the students to listen to reports made by advanced models among the workers, peasants and soldiers, and achieved very good results in education.

Education Must Be Integrated with Productive Labor

How is cadres education to be integrated with productive labor? This is a prominent problem encountered by us since the start of training by rotation.

At the beginning of training by rotation, many comrades held that since the overwhelming majority of the cadres in our province had gone to cadres schools and many comrades had joined the production teams, the state of "three departures" in the ranks of cadres had witnessed a great change. Therefore, for a time we did not lay so much emphasis on productive labor. The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius makes us realize that a prominent feature and strong point of the "May 7" cadres school lies in placing the cadre in the position of an ordinary laborer. Since the third term of training by rotation, we have extended the time for training by rotation by one year, stressed the need of studying afresh at the time of doing manual work at the lower levels and inherited and carried forward the fine tradition of "combining study with production" of the Anti-Japanese Political and Military College, thus extending the production bases and

increasing the time for labor in an effort to create conditions for the gradual realization of "self-sufficiency in four respects."

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have further come to realize that the sending of cadres to do manual work at the lower levels and study afresh in cadres schools is an important measure for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. It helps toward restricting bourgeois rights, narrowing down the three major differences and preventing the emergence of new bourgeois elements among the ranks of cadres, and is of momentous and far-reaching significance. The running of the "May 7" cadres school can never neglect this lesson of productive labor.

We have criticized the viewpoint that stands study against labor, really integrated the education of cadres with productive labor and solved the fundamental question of combating and guarding against revisionism. People constantly hold criticism meetings and exchange-experience meetings in the fields and at the field sides, and conduct activities to discuss everything. "Should we consciously transform the world outlook in the course of hard labor or should we take things easy in the course of labor?" This has become a subject enthusiastically discussed by the students. The whole labor site has become a classroom for conducting education in the tradition of hard struggle.

In the "May 7" cadres school, the students of high and low ranks, with long or short length of service, consciously discarded their bureaucratic airs and worked as ordinary laborers. After coming to the cadres school, a standing committee member of the CCP Municipal Committee and vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, insisted at all times on working as a toilet cleaner, and no matter how busy he was in study and production, he kept the toilet in a sanitary state every day. He said, "I'm determined to be an ordinary cleaning worker in order to seriously rid my own mind of 'bureaucratic airs'."

Through the practice of manual work at the lower levels, the students have deepened their understanding of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They realize that after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, in the inter-relations of people and especially in the relations between the cadres and the masses, there are still bourgeois rights and the concept of bourgeois rights, and a new type of socialist relations between the masses and the cadres cannot appear automatically. Our cadres, especially the leading cadres, must consciously restrict bourgeois rights and abolish the idea of bourgeois rights before they can persevere in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Many comrades said: "Going to the lower levels to do manual work leads to the establishment of relations on an equal basis between people and enables our cadres to serve as both 'officials' and civilians. They have functions and powers but do not seek privileged treatment. They are administrative personnel of the state but are not divorced from labor." Some old comrades who were formerly tainted with relatively strong "apathetic airs" have now

aroused their revolutionary spirit, and with the great goal of communism in mind, they are determined to "continue with the long march and go on carrying the heavy burden of revolution." Some comrades originally thought that the call for some privileged treatment was but "a minor irregularity of life" and even "essential to work," and they were not troubled at all in conscience. Now, they strictly require themselves to act like an ordinary worker in every way and carry forward the fine revolutionary tradition of hard work and plain living. The broad masses of students deeply understand that physical labor is really "a great antidote against the poison of all social ills."

Looking back over the work connected with several terms of training by rotation, although we have made some progress, there are still many problems. Hereafter, we surely must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, constantly deepen our understanding of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and instruction on "sending the broad masses of cadres to the lower levels to do manual work," learn advanced experience from fraternal "May 7" cadres schools and further raise our standards in the running of schools.

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YENAN

Rising Industry in China's Revolutionary Heartland -- Yenan

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 23, 1975)

yenan, the chinese revolutionary heartland, has doubled the number of factories, tripled industrial output value and increased variety of products six times in the past five years, through self-reliance and hard work.

in the production campaign led by chairman mao during the war against japanese aggression in the early 1940's, armymen and the people in yenan set up a number of factories in the same spirit, making use of whatever was available. in this way they developed the economy, met the needs of the revolutionary base area and ensured the defeat of japanese imperialist aggression and of the blockade imposed by the kuomintang reactionaries.

these industrial establishments were damaged by the kuomintang reactionaries who invaded the shensi-kansu-ningsia border region during the war of liberation (1946-1949).

but the people revived the old factories and added many new ones after nation-wide liberation, supported by chairman mao and the central committee of the chinese communist party. included are iron and steel mills, cement and chemical fertilizer plants, diesel engine, electric motor and water pump factories, textile and paper mills, glassware and plastic ware factories, foodstuff, cigarette and clothing factories as well as collieries.

many of the new factories were started in old houses and cave dwellings. the workers improved old equipment and added new machinery made by themselves, developed production and accumulated funds to modernize their factories step by step.

the new general machinery plant is an example. it was started in an old school building of the border region era. the workers made the equipment. by socialist cooperation with other factories in the yenan prefecture, it turned out lathes in a short time to equip farm machine repair shops of local people's communes.

the local industrial department made arrangements in 1971 for a number of workers to study how to make electric motors in sian city. returning to yenan, they started an electric motor factory in a shed with simple equipment. after several years of hard work, they expanded the factory and are now making six different types of motors, including small motors needed for farm mechanization. the motors are now supplied to villages to mechanize flour milling, fodder cutting and threshing.

MATERNITY AND CHILD CARE

Maternity and Child Care in Central China Autonomous County

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 24, 1975)

minority women and children in a central china autonomous county are enjoying better health thanks to care shown to them by the county leadership and local medical workers.

the county, known as the hsinhuang tung autonomous county, is situated in a secluded hilly area where people of tung, miao, yao, han, hui and other nationalities live in compact communities. the county party committee has strengthened leadership over maternity and child care especially after studying the teachings of marx, engels and lenin on women's emancipation and chairman mao's teaching on medical and health work since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966. a deputy secretary of the party committee and a standing committee member have been put in charge of the work and every commune has assigned a cadre to be responsible for carrying out the programme locally.

the stress is on the treatment and prevention of women's complaints. between the winter of 1973 and the end of 1974, a 48-member medical team comprising professionals and barefoot doctors organized by the county's medical department visited 286 production brigades to give the women gynecological examinations and treatment.

since early this year twelve people's communes in the county have formed medical groups to follow up with the programme and treat gynecological complaints. they make the rounds of the production brigades and teams, disseminating health and hygiene information, helping prevent and treat diseases and giving barefoot doctors professional guidance. the fangchiatun commune medical group carried out gynecological follow-up examinations of more than 200 married women of one of its brigades in early august. they also visited peasant homes to explain about hygiene procedures to help women take initial steps to protect their own and their families' health in general.

an elderly peasant woman of tung nationality in the hotsen brigade was successfully treated for prolapsed uterus after repeated visits by the medical group of the hotan commune. before recovery she was only able to tend cattle for the production team but is now able to do all kinds of work. the woman's ailment was the result of strenuous toil one month after the birth of her first child before liberation. her husband had fallen ill in the autumn harvest time and she had no choice but to go into the fields to cut the rice.

now, thanks to the medical workers' care, she is able to transplant seedlings, thresh grain and do many other kinds of farm work. she said: "chairman mao sent doctors to cure me of my illness. why shouldn't i farm for the revolution and help the collective?"

the hsinhuang county party committee has established a system to protect the health of minority women, particularly during menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and nursing period. cooperative medical service stations have been set up in most of the county's brigades to register pregnant women, give regular pre-natal examinations and visit women after childbirth. with better medical care, the health of minority women has greatly improved. gynecological diseases have had timely treatment and the incidence of puerperal fever and infant tetanus infection has dramatically dropped.

the hsinhuang county party committee also pays special attention to the care and education of pre-school children. it has encouraged production teams to set up 33 all-year nursery classes as well as seasonal creches to cover the busy seasons.

to provide better care and education to minority children, the county party committee last june withdrew one woman teacher from each of the people's communes' middle schools for special training in pre-school education, afterwards assigning them to go back to train kindergarten teachers for the production brigades and teams. the county has now trained over 300 kindergarten teachers.

the health station of the county women's federation also does work to popularize hygienic knowledge on maternity and child care at the grassroots level, concerning itself with giving children regular physical examinations and preventive inoculations. in the first half of this year, it inoculated 90,000 children in the county against smallpox, infantile paralysis, tuberculosis and measles.

POPULAR SCIENTIFIC MAGAZINES

More Popular Scientific Magazines for Chinese Workers, Peasants, Soldiers

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

a range of popular scientific magazines published in china over the past few years have built up a wide readership among workers, peasants and soldiers as well as young people and children. these magazines are edited by various research institutes of the chinese academy of sciences, have a lively style and are well illustrated.

the magazine "fossil", which has been cited as a good teaching basis for dialectical materialism and historical materialism, has since its inception two years ago introduced to its readers in simple language the history of the development of nature and human society. using marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought as the basis of interpreting the past through fossilized plants and animals and fossils of prehistoric man, the articles convincingly refute the idealist explanation that god created man and the reactionary idealist interpretation of history used by the exploiting classes. the magazine shows how life on earth originated and developed; explains the evolution of life from the simple to the complex, from aquatic to land and from lower to higher forms; makes clear modern man's development out of pithecanthropus through labour. the magazine has been in great demand with readers of all ages since its appearance.

the magazine "zoology" has also been in great demand since it began publication in 1974. it carries articles about the achievements in scientific research being done on aquatic and land animals, stock-breeding and veterinary work, and guinea pigs, as well as rudimentary knowledge of zoology.

among the popular scientific periodicals and magazines that have been added and issued in larger number are: "scientific experiments" which tells about the inventions and scientific experiments made by workers, peasants, soldiers and professional scientists and technicians; "geographical knowledge" which publishes articles on the changes that are taking place in china and physical and economic geography in various lands throughout the world; "genetics and breeding" and the magazine "botany".

all these magazines and periodicals deal with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they disseminate the concepts of dialectical materialism and criticize idealism

and metaphysics. lively in form they explain scientific complexities in a simple, straightforward way and are of great help to the workers, peasants and soldiers in transforming nature and to youngsters in explaining the world around them.

GRAIN PRODUCTION

Former Grain Deficient County Transformed

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 23, 1975)

suchien, a county of kiangsu province, which had a past record of nine crop failures out of ten, has in the last five years become a rice bowl, thanks to the mass movement to learn from tachai.

grain output in this county in 1974 rose from 140,000 tons in 1969 to 340,000 tons, averaging an annual increase of 40,000 tons. annual increase of per-hectare yield was 0.65 tons. in the last four year, this grain-deficient county has handed over to the state a total of 195,000 tons of grain.

suchien county is situated on the lower reaches of two rivers on the plain north of the huai river. it was known as the "flood corridor". with poor soil, occasional drought and frequent waterlogging, per-hectare yield fluctuated between 0.75 to 1.5 tons for a long time.

to change this backward picture, the county party committee roused in the people the spirit of tachai to struggle hard, stick to the socialist road and go all out to improve the farmland. mammoth efforts were made to change the alkaline soil and sandy wasteland, transform low-lying lakeside fields and the poor land in the hilly areas.

careful investigation of the hills, river channels and flood areas in the county was done by a three-in-one surveying team made up of cadres, veteran peasants and technicians. the county party committee then organized the manpower, the materials and the funds for three major battles against the elements.

first, an electric pumping station was built to lead water from lake loma in the north to the 33,300 hectares of low-yield land west of the grand canal. the channels needed called for the removal of ten million cubic metres of earthwork. relying on the initiative of the masses, the leadership and one hundred thousand

peasants set to work and, using only part of the scheduled funds, completed the project in four months. rice was grown the next spring and yielded a good harvest of three tons per hectare.

the suchien county party committee then concentrated the manpower to transform low-lying land in five communes. drainage and irrigation stations with dams, sluice gates and culverts were built in three years of hard effort. this furnished electric drainage and irrigation facilities to ensure high stable yields on 6,000 hectares of waterlogged land. one tract of 1,330 hectares where formerly only one crop of wheat was grown a year with per-hectare output no more than one ton, now yields 4.5 tons of rice.

under the leadership of the suchien county party committee, three people's communes in the hilly areas joined forces to transform 4,000 hectares of sandy, sterile land which had poor irrigation facilities. the commune members terraced the fields, improved the soil and built a staircase of electric pumping stations to lift water uphill. after four years of arduous labour, the peasants got grain yields several times greater than before.

in the past five years, the county has built a total of 80 pumping stations with 8,000 bridges and culverts plus 1,550 kilometres of trunk and branch ditches. over 70 percent of the farmland throughout the county have now been put under irrigation.

step by step the people of suchien county have transformed the alkaline soil and sandy wasteland, considerably improved the low-lying and hilly areas, and created the means that gives them greater control over nature.

COAL MINES

Technicians at Kailuan Coal Mines Help Boost Production

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 24, 1975)

engineers and technicians at the kailuan coal mining area, one of china's largest, have greatly contributed to production increases through their consistent efforts to integrate with the workers and remould their own world outlook.

in cooperation with workers and cadres, in the past five years they have helped effect 4,600 technical innovations which greatly raised the efficiency in tunneling, coal extracting, lifting, transport, ventilation, power supply and other work.

the 1,900 engineers and technicians in this long-established coal centre have since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution conscientiously studied marxist-leninist classics and chairman mao's works and persevered in criticizing bourgeois ideology, thus heightening their own political consciousness. by regularly joining the miners in productive labour and learning from their rich experience, they have found new ways to contribute to production and technical improvement.

the deputy chief engineer of the tangshan colliery, li kuei-fen, having refuted the revisionist concept of "placing expertise above everything else" during the cultural revolution, has worked alongside miners in the pits to carry out thorough-going investigations. from these findings they were able to solve a number of technical problems involved in transforming this old colliery. along with a group of workers and technicians, li kuei-fen recently succeeded in introducing a mechanized coal cutting process which set new national records in daily and monthly output on every workface.

engineers and technicians at the tangchiachuang colliery, after exhaustive research and investigation, put forward the bold proposal to drive shafts in the geological fault belt running beside a river. this made it possible to retrieve 4.5 million tons of coal which would otherwise have been lost. as a result, this colliery fulfilled its target of doubling designed production capacity one year ahead of shedule.

successful cooperation between technicians and miners also led to the mechanization of the machiakou colliery where the coal seams lie in sharply inclined strata. still another example was the switch over in the linhsi colliery from scattered working, which was wasteful of labour power and equipment, to highly concentrated intensive working which boosted output considerably.

the party committees at various levels in the mining area welcome the technical staff's ideas and suggestions on matters of technical management and innovations. engineers and technicians are urged to take an active part in formulating production and construction plans, rules and regulations and safety measures. the proposal made by engineer su yuan to improve the filtering system in the luchiato colliery coal dressing plant and raise the rate of recovery won the party committee's full approval. in carrying out the project, su yuan laboured alongside the workers and finally succeeded in reducing the loss of fine coal by two-thirds.

the kailuan mining administration has conscientiously helped raise the political level of those engineers and technicians who have come to the fore in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. more than 110 engineers and technicians have been admitted to the chinese communist party in the last few years and some 100 of them have been promoted to leading posts.

FISHERMEN

Kwangsi Fishermen Live in New Tile-roofed Houses

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 24, 1975)

in the past twentysix years since liberation, many new fishermen's villages have been established in tunghsing, chinchou, hopu and peihai along the sea coast in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china. now all the fishermen there live in new tile-roofed houses.

before liberation, most of the poor fishermen along that sea coast lived on small boats with their whole family and wandered about on the sea without a settled home. since liberation, the fishermen have been following the socialist road under the leadership of the chinese communist party and the people's government. the party and the state allocated funds for building new houses for the fishermen so that they can live in settlements ashore. one of the housing estates is in tichiao village in peihai where 832 families have already been settled in the more than one thousand buildings put up. hsieh-yang is a small island about 40 nautical miles off the coast. because building material was lacking, the people's

government provided special boats to ship steel, lumber, cement, lime and bricks there. now, every family on the island has a new house.

for convenience of the fishermen living in these new villages, the state has provided public services such as hospitals, schools, cinema houses, post offices, banks, grain stores, shops and vegetable markets.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese "August 1" Track and Field Team Leaves for Albania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the "august 1" track and field team of the chinese people's liberation army led by wang yu-tai with chang mei-hua and chen yu-tsai as deputy leaders left here by air today for a friendly visit to albania.

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the friendship visiting group of albania led by maksut selenica, first secretary of the pogradec regional committee of the albanian party of labour, left peking for home by air today after a tour of the taching oilfield, harbin, shenyang, fushun, shanghai, sian, yenan and tachai.

it was seen off at the airport by cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and leading members of departments concerned.

musin kroi, minister-counsellor of the albanian embassy here, was at the airport.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Comrade Keng Piao Gives Banquet in Honor of Chairman of British Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist) Reg Birch

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of comrade reg birch, chairman of the british communist party (marxist-leninist). they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of departments concerned.

comrade reg birch arrived here by air yesterday evening.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese Government Industrial Delegation Arrives in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 24, 1975)

a government industrial delegation of the socialist republic of the union of burma arrived in kwangchow by train this afternoon for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is uhla aye, minister of the first ministry of industry of burma, and deputy leader is uhla tin, vice-minister of the second ministry of industry.

the delegation was greeted at the railway station by liu tien-fu, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of local departments concerned.

yen chia-hua, deputy departmental director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, made a special trip from peking to kwangchow to meet the delegation.

liu tien-fu gave a banquet in honour of the burmese guests this evening. burmese ambassador to china thakin chan tun and his wife attended the banquet.

the burmese guests also visited china's export commodities fair today.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Seismological Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1975)

wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and gave a dinner in honour of the canadian seismological group led by kenneth whitham, director general of the geophysics bureau of the department of energy, mines and resources of canada.

j. kepper, commercial counsellor, and r.r.m. logie, first secretary, of the canadian embassy here, were present.

present at the banquet were leading members of departments concerned and chinese scientists, including ku kung-hsu and liu ying-yung.

the canadian study group arrived in china on october 20 on a visit at the invitation of the chinese academy of sciences. it will soon leave peking to visit sian, harbin, shenyang and anshan as well as southern chinese cities.

Canadian Port, Harbor and Marine Terminal Technology Mission Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

a canadian port, harbour and marine terminal technology mission led by d.j. janigan, general director of the office of export programmes and services of the canadian department of industry, trade and commerce, left peking for home today, after its study tour of talien, tientsin, shanghai and whampoa harbours.

the mission arrived in peking on october 6.

vice-minister of the ministry of communications tseng sheng met with d.j. janigan and his party during their stay in peking. commercial counsellor j. kepper of the canadian embassy here was present on the occasion.

Chinese Higher Education Delegation Concludes Visit to Canada

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 23, 1975)

the chinese higher education delegation left montreal for london this evening after concluding its two-week visit to canada.

the delegation is led by huang hsin-pai, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of peking university, with hu shou-hsin and cheng ying-nien as deputy leaders.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were representatives of the association of universities and colleges of canada, and wang chu-liang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in canada.

the chinese delegation arrived in canada on october 8. the canadian external affairs department and the association of universities and colleges of canada gave a reception or a luncheon in its honour. chinese ambassador chang wen-chin also gave a reception for the delegation.

during its stay in canada, the delegation visited universities and colleges in ottawa, toronto, halifax and montreal. it also visited the birthplace of dr. norman bethune in gravenhurst.

CHINA AND GHANA

Ghanaian Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

the ghanaian journalists delegation led by martin tay, deputy director of the information services department under the ministry of information, wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here for home by air this evening.

it was seen off at the airport by pan fei, leading member of the "people's daily", tung lin, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, peng ti, leading member of the hsinhua news agency, and yen hung-liang, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

present were ghanaian ambassador to china richard m. akwei and officials of the ghanaian embassy here.

while in china, the ghanaian guests visited industrial, agricultural, educational, press and army units and toured places of historical interest in peking, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking, yangchow, kwangchow and kweilin. they also inspected china's export commodities fair now going on in kwangchow.

CHINA AND GREECE

Kwangtung Football Team of China Leaves for Greece and Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the kwangtung provincial football team of china with ma chih-chiu as leader and huang wei as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly match tour of greece, the people's democratic republic of yemen and the yemen arab republic.

before its departure, the kwangtung provincial football team was honoured at banquets given by diplomatic envoys of the above mentioned countries to china.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Guinea-Bissau Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

a government trade delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by armando ramos, minister of commerce and handicrafts, arrived in peking by air this evening.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned.

Guinea-Bissau Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the government trade delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by armando ramos, minister of commerce and handicrafts.

at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, minister li chiang and minister armando ramos proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples of china and guinea-bissau and the trade relations between the two countries.

among those present were ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and chang keng-ho, departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

minister li chiang and minister armando ramos held talks here this afternoon.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Guyanese Trade and Economic Mission Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the trade and economic mission of the co-operative republic of guyana led by george anderson king, minister of trade and consumer protection and vice-president of the guyanese state corporation, wound up its friendly visit to china, and left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by air today.

it was seen off at the airport by li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

cecil s. pilgrim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the guyanese embassy in peking, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here, were present.

while in peking, minister george anderson king held talks with chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua on separate occasions. the guyanese friends toured scenic spots and places of historical interest in peking.

CHINA AND ITALY

Peking Banquet in Honor of Cadre Delegation of Italian Communist Party (M-L)

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of a cadres delegation of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist). the delegation leader is manlio dinucci, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of italy (marxist-leninist). they chatted cordially in the course of the banquet.

the delegation arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit to china on invitation.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Japanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with the "japanese educational television" commentator mantaro furukawa.

among those present on the occasion was wang chen, deputy director of the information department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese and Korean People Always Fight Together in Unity

-- on 25th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korea War -- Joint Editorial of Jen-min Jih-pao and Chieh-fang-chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

following is the text of a joint editorial published by the "people's daily" and the "liberation army daily" today to mark the 25th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war. the editorial entitled "the chinese and korean people always fight together in unity" reads:

today is the 25th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war. with the sentiments of brothers and comrades-in-arms, the chinese people and the chinese people's liberation army commemorate together with the korean people and the korean people's army this day of militant unity of the two peoples.

25 years ago, u.s. imperialism flagrantly launched the war of aggression against korea. under the brilliant leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the heroic korean people, after three years of bloody fighting, defeated the u.s. aggressors and won a great victory in the war of liberation of the fatherland, thus making an important contribution to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of all countries and setting an illustrious example of daring to fight and daring to win victory for the oppressed nations and people in their struggle for national liberation.

during the korean war of liberation of the fatherland, the chinese people, following the brilliant decision of their great leader chairman mao, dispatched the chinese people's volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people's army. the workers' party of korea and the korean government had given every care and attention to the chinese people's volunteers. the korean people and the korean people's army had regarded the chinese people's volunteers as their kith and kin and given them vigorous support. the blood-cemented revolutionary friendship between the peoples and armies of china and korea is a vivid demonstration of proletarian internationalism.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao has said: "the just struggles of the people of all countries support each other." the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung has said: "the korean people and the chinese people have

realized through the practical experience of their own that their respective struggles against imperialist aggression and for the safeguarding of the security of their countries and the revolutionary gains are closely linked up with each other." when u.s. imperialism launched the war of aggression against korea at that time, it was vainly attempting to vanquish korea at one stroke and go a step further to invade china. the korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression not only defended their own revolutionary gains, but also safeguarded the security of china, thus constituting a precious support to china's socialist revolution and socialist construction. the chinese people will never forget the great internationalist support given by the korean people.

under the guidance of the revolutionary line of president kim il sung, the korean people, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat, sticking to the socialist road and holding aloft the banner of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, have won a series of great victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. recently, new happy tidings has come from korea: the korean people have already fulfilled sixteen months ahead of schedule the six-year plan for the development of national economy put forward by the fifth congress of the workers' party. the democratic people's republic of korea adheres to proletarian internationalism, opposes imperialism and modern revisionism and actively supports the just struggles of the people of the third world countries. its international prestige is mounting daily. it is now standing firm in the east of asia as a prosperous and thriving socialist country. the chinese people are elated over the brilliant successes achieved by the korean people in all fields.

the reunification of the 3,000-ri of beautiful land of korea is the lofty national aspiration of the entire korean people. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea has been waging an unremitting struggle to achieve this aim. the three principles on independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme on preventing national split and realizing the reunification of the fatherland put forward by president kim il sung have charted the correct way to solve the question of korea's reunification and won warm support by the entire korean people. the chinese people firmly support the korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and strongly denounce the scheme of creating "two koreas". for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the korean question and the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of korea, algeria, china and other countries have tabled before the current session of the united nations general assembly a correct and reasonable draft resolution for the dissolution of the "u.n. forces command",

the withdrawal from south korea of all foreign troops under the u.n. flag and the conclusion of a peace agreement to be signed by the real parties to the armistice agreement to replace the armistice agreement. this draft resolution not only accords with the korean people's urgent desire but is also conducive to a basic improvement of the situation on the korean peninsula and in northeast asia. the korean question is now under debate at the u.n. general assembly. we are glad to see that the korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification is gaining ever stronger sympathy and support internationally. we always hold that the korean question should be settled by the korean people themselves without any outside interference. we are firmly convinced that the korean people's sacred cause of reunifying their fatherland will be crowned with success in the end.

the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of china and korea is based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism and is founded and fostered personally by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people. this friendship and solidarity has been incessantly consolidated and developed during their common revolutionary struggles. in recent years, the party and state leaders of china and korea have exchanged visits, making great contributions to the strengthening of the friendship and solidarity between the chinese and korean people. no matter how violent a storm may break out in the world hereafter, the chinese people will always unite and fight together with their korean comrades-in-arms excl.

Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

a chinese people's friendship delegation left here for pyongyang by special plane this morning. leader of the delegation is li chih-min, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the national people's congress, political commissar of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army and political commissar of the former chinese people's volunteers, and deputy leader is wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units and political commissar of a former c.p.v. unit.

the delegation is to take part in activities marking the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's

volunteers into the war in korea and pay a friendly visit there at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was seen off at the airport by chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; hsu hsiang-chien, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee; chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the p.l.a.; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; yin tso-chen, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, was present.

members of the delegation are: chao chun-chen, member of the n.p.c. standing committee, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and deputy secretary of the party committee of the red-star china-korea friendship people's commune; wang hai, commander of the air force of the p.l.a. kwangchow units and combat hero of the former chinese people's volunteers; chang ping-yu, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; ting chih-hui, deputy head of the health department of the p.l.a. general logistics department and medical worker of the former c.p.v.; chen chien-wu, c.p.v. member of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission; yen fu-chen, deputy to the n.p.c., worker of the tientsin people's insecticide factory and widow of combat hero yang lien-ti, martyr of the former c.p.v.; wu tsui-yun, soloist of the art troupe of the p.l.a. general political department and member of the art troupe of the former c.p.v. political department; and huang su-chen, soloist of the art troupe of the political department of the p.l.a. air force and member of the art troupe of the former c.p.v. political department.

Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1975)

the chinese people's friendship delegation arrived here by special plane today to attend the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers (c.p.v.) into the korean war (october 25) and pay a friendly visit to korea.

leader of the delegation is li chih-min, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy to the national people's congress, political commissar of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army (p.l.a.) and political commissar of the former chinese people's volunteers. deputy leader is wu tai, deputy political commissar of the p.l.a. peking units and political commissar of a former c.p.v. unit.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by kim dong gyu, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, member of the secretariat of the party central committee and vice-president of the d.p.r.k.; general o jin u, member of the political committee and member of the secretariat of the party central committee and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army (k.p.a.); colonel general li yong mu, member of the political committee of the party central committee and director of the k.p.a. general political bureau; chong jun gi, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the administration council; kong jun tae, vice-premier of the administration council; major general chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the people's armed forces; kim gyong ryon, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association and minister of finance; and li song hi, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung were erected at the airport. the national flags of korea and china and coloured bunting fluttered in the breeze. the welcoming crowd held huge streamers reading in korean and chinese "long live the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples excl." "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people excl." and "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people excl."

a welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. after playing the national anthems of china and korea, the chinese delegation leader li chih-min, accompanied by vice-president kim dong gyu, reviewed a guard of honour. the welcomers cheered and waved bouquets to the chinese delegation.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, as well as miao chieh, senior staff of the c.p.v. delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, were also present.

Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1975)

the chinese people's friendship delegation with li chih-min as leader and wu tai as deputy leader visited mangyongdae, the native home of president kim il sung, great leader of the korean people, this afternoon.

the chinese delegation was accompanied by korean party and government leading members including colonel general li yong mu, maj. gen. chang jong hwan, kim gyong ryon, and kang hui won.

accompanying the chinese delegation also were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

Chinese Provincial Delegations Leave for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

a kirin provincial friendship delegation and a liaoning provincial delegation left china on october 21 and 24 respectively for korea to participate in the celebrations of the 25 anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the war in korea and pay a friendly visit. leader of the kirin provincial friendship delegation is yao tien-lu, vice-chairman of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, and leader of the liaoning provincial friendship delegation is yin tsan-chen, standing committee member of the liaoning provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee.

they left for korea at the invitation of the administratire committees of chagang and north pyongan provinces of the democratic people's republic of korea.

Korean Ambassador Gives Banquet Marking
Anniversary of CPV Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a banquet here this evening on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

among the guests were chang chun-chiao, standing committee member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council, chen hsi-lien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wan li, minister of railways, chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, chang tsai-chien, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, and chang ju-kuang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department.

ambassador hyun jun keuk spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. he said: "on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the war in korea, i convey the warmest militant greetings of the korean people and the officers and men of the korean people's army to our comrades-in-arms the fraternal chinese people and the p.l.a. fighters." "25 years ago," he added, "c.p.v. fighters entered into the war in korea. fighting shoulder to shoulder with the officers and men of the korean people's army in the same trenches in heroic struggle, they shared weal and woe in the life-and-death struggle against the common enemy, showed collective heroism and performed indelible meritorious services."

ambassador hyun jun keuk praised the chinese people for the achievements they had made in socialist revolution and construction under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao tsetung and the chinese communist party.

he said: "the korean people are heartily overjoyed at the great victories won by the chinese people and regard them as their own victories. they extend their warm greetings."

"the korean people," he said, "have achieved splendid successes in their revolution and construction by displaying the great juche idea under the leadership of the

president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people." "at present, the task before the korean people is to compel the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops to withdraw from south korea and achieve an independent and peaceful national reunification," he added.

the ambassador sternly condemned the plot of "two koreas" perpetrated by u.s. imperialism.

"the korean people treasure dearly the friendship and unity with the fraternal chinese people forged in protracted revolutionary struggle against common enemies. the korean people will always advance shoulder to shoulder with the chinese people," he said.

on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, vice-premier chen hsi-lien paid the loftiest tribute to the korean workers' party, the korean government and the fraternal korean people in his speech.

"25 years ago," he said, "the heroic korean people, under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung, waged the sublime and heroic war for the liberation of the fatherland and defeated the u.s. aggressors. they were the first to punch a hole in the myth of socalled invincibility of u.s. imperialism. this historic victory greatly heightened the revolutionary morale of the oppressed nations and people all over the world and set a brilliant example before the people of the world of a weak nation defeating the strong and a small nation defeating the big.

"when the korean people were engaged in the war against aggression, the chinese people dispatched the chinese people's volunteers across the yalu river in response to the call of their great leader chairman mao tsetung. the outstanding sons and daughters of the chinese and korean people fought shoulder to shoulder, supported each other and wrote in blood a laudable and immortal chapter in the history of the friendly relations between the people of china and korea. "the korean people's great victory in the war against aggression not only safeguarded the independence of their own fatherland but also defended the security of china. the chinese people will never forget the important contributions the korean people have made to our common cause," he said.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien pointed out: "22 years have elapsed since the korean armistice but still korea is not reunified and the compatriots in the south and north are still not reunited. the protracted presence of the u.s. aggressor troops in south korea is precisely the root cause of continuous tension in the korean peninsula. and the major obstacle that hinders the korean people from achieving an independent and peaceful reunification of

the fatherland. the korean people have engaged in unswerving struggle for a long time to rule out interference from outside and achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. the government of the democratic people's republic of korea strongly demands that the u.n. troops headquarters be dissolved and the u.s. troops stationed in south korea under the signboard of the united nations be withdrawn. we resolutely support the korean government's solemn stand and correct proposal. the korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland can surely be accomplished."

vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "the chinese and korean people are advancing shoulder to shoulder on the broad road of socialism. the socialist construction in our two countries is developing vigorously and the relations of friendly cooperation and mutual-support between our two countries are daily strengthening. we sincerely wish the fraternal korean people constant new successes in their socialist construction. the friendship between the people of china and korea will grow from generation to generation.

attending the banquet were leading members of other government departments, the p.l.a. arms and services, the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and relatives of fallen heroes of the former c.p.v.

Korean Question Should Be Settled by Korean People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the korean question, under discussion at the current united nations general assembly, has been holding the attention of the world for years. the key to the solution of the question lies in the exclusion of all outside forces, complete withdrawal of the u.s. troops and achievement by the korean people themselves of their country's reunification.

korea used to be a unified country. the united states occupied south korea after the second world war, and the u.s. troops continued to hang on there after the korean armistice. this resulted in the division of the korean peninsula which continues up to the present.

the korean people, in both the north and the south, have suffered deeply from the split of the nation and eagerly demand an end to outside interference and

accomplishment of national reunification by their own efforts. independent and peaceful reunification of korea is the consistent policy of the workers' party of korea and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea. under the strong demand of the korean people, the pak jung hi clique in south korea was compelled to accept in 1972 the three principles put forward by the d.p.r.k.: independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity. this resulted in the release on july 4, 1972, of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles.

in an editorial on the north-south joint statement, the korean paper "rodong sinmun" said on july 5 the same year: "in order to achieve reunification of the country, we should first of all defend the principle of independence. this principle is the core for the solution of the reunification issue." the reunification of korea should be solved by the korean people by their own efforts without foreign interference. the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification of korea have won the support of the people of many countries and were affirmed by the 28th u.n. general assembly.

however, the u.s. government has always been opposed to the korean people's independent solution of the reunification question.

the continued stay of the u.s. troops in south korea is the root cause of the present state of artificial division on the korean peninsula. twenty and more years have elapsed since the korean armistice came into effect. withdrawal of all foreign troops from korea is long overdue. however, u.s. troops continue to be stationed in south korea under the u.n. flag, and carry out incessant armed provocations and military exercises. the korean people resolutely demand the dissolution of the "u.n. command" and the withdrawal of all u.s. troops from south korea. the united states and some other countries ostensibly agreed at the current u.n. general assembly to terminate the united nations command, but in effect evaded the vital issue of withdrawal of the u.s. troops. as everyone knows, dissolution of the "u.n. command" is linked with the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south korea. the continued presence of u.s. troops, minus the signboard of "u.n. forces", in south korea remains to be an outside force obstructing reunification of korea and violating the korean people's principle of independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

the proposal put forth by the united states this year for convening a conference of the parties of the armistice to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement is impractical. the korean armistice agreement has been in existence for 22 years. being only an agreement for ceasefire at a given time, it cannot put an end to the state of war. the korean government has long

expressed its readiness to negotiate with the united states for a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. in this way the korean people could achieve independent reunification of the north and the south without outside interference. but ignoring this reasonable proposal of the korean government, the u.s. government continues to prevent a reasonable solution of the korean question.

of late, it has been proposed by some that a 6-party conference of the united states, the soviet union, china, japan, north korea and south korea be convened or a body comprising the united states, the soviet union, china and japan be set up to solve the korean question. these proposals also contravene the principle of independence, and are therefore impractical. korea belongs to the korean people. the korean question must be solved by the korean people themselves free from outside interference. the situation has changed a great deal since the 1950's. so long as all foreign forces withdraw from south korea, the people in north and south korea are entirely capable of solving the question of reunification by themselves. they will not tolerate foreign interference in their internal affairs. there is no reason for certain foreign countries to meddle in the issue of korean reunification.

what warrants attention is that the other superpower -- soviet social-imperialism -- which claims to have always supported the revolutionary cause of the peoples is likewise against the principle of independence on the reunification of korea. after the workers' party of korea and the government of the republic put forth the principle and programme for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the soviet social-imperialists refrained from explicitly expressing support for a considerable length of time. though later compelled to utter some verbal "support", they never succeeded in hiding their displeasure with the principle of independence. up to now, soviet leaders and the soviet press continue to grossly alter korea's slogan of "independent and peaceful reunification" into "democratic and peaceful reunification". this is by no means accidental. the alteration of a single word writes off the most important content of the three principles. this has laid bare the hypocritical stand of the soviet authorities towards the korean people's efforts for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. in recent years, they have overtly or covertly stepped up their collusion with the puppet pak jung hi clique. of late, the contacts between the soviet union and the south korean puppet regime in trade, culture and sports have been expanded to those between "embassy" officials. the soviet embassy in paris has formally invited for the first time a "counsellor" of the pak jung hi clique to attend soviet embassy activities. this is further proof that soviet support for korean reunification is sham and the soviet effort to create "two koreas" is real.

the chinese people firmly hold that the korean question should be solved by the korean people themselves free from any outside interference. we hope that the current session of the u.n. general assembly will adopt the 42-nation draft resolution and give support to the korean people's urgent desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Minister Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

abdul ghaffar bin baba, malaysian minister of agriculture and rural development, and his party left here for home by air today at the end of a friendly visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry; and cheng jui-sheng, chin feng-chu and yen shih-ting, leading members of chinese departments; as well as malaysian ambassador to china hashim bin sultan.

while in china, the distinguished malaysian guests visited rural people's communes, a fresh water fish breeding farm, a tea plantation, a dairy farm and toured places of historical interest in peking, hangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND MALI

Madame Mariam Traore Leaves Shenyang for Home

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 24, 1975)

madame mariam traore, wife of the head of state of the republic of mali and president of the malian national union of women, and her party successfully concluded their friendly visit to china and left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by special plane this morning.

they were accorded a warm send-off at the airport by huang ou-tung, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, cheng hsiang-chiu, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee, leading members of the provincial and city departments concerned and more than a thousand local people.

present at the airport were madame lin chia-mei, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry, who had accompanied madame mariam traore on her visit to shenyang.

shenyang airport today flew the national flags of china and mali. well-wishers carried placards inscribed with the slogans "long live the friendship between the people of china and mali" and "long live the great unity of the people of the third world".

when the distinguished malian guests went round to bid farewell to the crowd, a group of militia women saluted with rifle. people waved bouquets and coloured ribbons and artists and young people danced, thanking the guests for bringing the profound friendship of the malian people for the chinese people and wishing constant new victories to the people of the third world in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. a girl presented madame marian traore with flowers.

malian ambassador to china sinaly thera and his wife left for korea by the same plane.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra and Their Wives Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

prince gyanendra bir bikram shah, princess komal rajya laxmi devi shah, prince dhirendra bir bikram shah and princess prekshya rajya laxmi devi shah of the kingdom of nepal arrived here by air this afternoon. in jubilation, more than two thousand people in the chinese capital gathered at the airport to give a rousing welcome to the distinguished guests from the friendly neighbour, nepal.

the nepalese princes and princesses have come on an official visit to china at the friendly invitation of the chinese government. they are accompanied on the visit by krishna raj aryal, minister of foreign affairs, and other officials of the royal house and the government.

welcoming the distinguished nepalese guests at the airport were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council; chiao kuan-hua, foreign minister; han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also on hand were nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife and nepalese consul-general in lhasa zonden ukyab.

the national flags of the kingdom of nepal and the people's republic of china fluttered in the breeze over peking airport today. welcomers carried placards of welcome inscribed with the slogans: "long live the friendship between the people of china and nepal excl." "long live the great unity of the people of the third world excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the world excl." a warm atmosphere of the friendly sentiments between the chinese and nepalese people prevailed.

beaming with smile, princes gyanendra and dhirendra and their wives alighted from the plane around one o'clock this afternoon. vice-premier chen hsi-lien and others walked up and cordially shook hands with them to extend a warm welcome. the distinguished guests then went round to meet the welcoming crowd. the sound of drum beating and shouting of the slogan "welcome, a warm welcome" resounded over the airport. the people waved colourful bunting, bouquets and ribbons or sang and danced to extend hearty greetings to the distinguished guests and to the people of the friendly neighbour, nepal.

Chairman of NPC Standing Committee Meets Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra of Nepal and Their Wives

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met with princes gyanendra and dhirendra of nepal and their wives.

present on the occasion were chen hsi-lien, vice-premier of the state council, yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, and chiao kuan-hua, minister of foreign affairs.

present were krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of foreign affairs, and kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife.

the hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation at the meeting, and were photographed together.

Chinese Vice Premier Gives Banquet in Honor of Princes Gyanendra and Dhirendra of Nepal and Their Wives

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 23, 1975)

chen hsi-lien, chinese vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya of nepal.

among the distinguished guests were krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of foreign affairs, and kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife.

present were yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; pei shih-chang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance; liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of other departments concerned.

vice-premier chen hsi-lien and prince gyanendra made speeches at the banquet which proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

in his speech, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "the nepalese people are an industrious and courageous people with a glorious tradition of combating foreign aggression.

"under the leadership of his majesty king birendra, the nepalese government and people, in defiance of pressure, have in recent years carried on an unremitting struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. their spirit of defying duress and daring to fight has always been appreciated and admired by the chinese people. we are glad to see that the nepalese government and people, persisting in developing their national economy self-reliantly and supporting the just struggles of other peoples, have achieved gratifying successes in all fields of their internal and external work."

the vice-premier said: "china and nepal are close and friendly neighbours, and there is a profound traditional friendship between our two peoples. we have always sympathized with and supported each other in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we note with satisfaction that in the twenty years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal have developed

steadily and the friendship between our two peoples increased daily. two years ago, with the visit to china by their majesties king birendra and queen aishwarya, a new page was turned in the friendly relations between china and nepal.

"the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries are a good example of relations between nations based on the five principles of peaceful co-existence. sino-nepalese friendship has stood the test of time and is in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples. our nepalese friends can rest assured that the chinese people will forever remain your reliable friends in your just struggle in future. the chinese government and people will, as always, firmly support the nepalese government's policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, firmly support the just struggle of the nepalese government and people to oppose foreign interference and safeguard national independence and state sovereignty, and firmly support his majesty king birendra's just position of declaring nepal a zone of peace."

in his speech, prince gyanendra said: "the relations between nepal and china have been close and friendly. both countries have been able to guide their relations with profound understanding of each other's feelings, attitudes and aspirations. the secure foundation of such close understanding has been provided by the scrupulous observance of the five principles of peaceful co-existence as adopted by the bandung conference of the afro-asian countries. the present state of nepal-china relations has proved that countries with different ideologies, economic and political systems can co-exist in peace and friendship for each other's benefit.

"the cause of world peace will be greatly strengthened by the recognition of the fact that all countries big or small have the option to choose a system and a way of life best suited to its soil. it is a matter of satisfaction to us that both nepal and china have always shared the view that there should not be any outside interference or pressure, political, economic or otherwise in this regard."

the prince gave an account of the earnest efforts the nepalese people had made to achieve all-round development of the country under the leadership of his majesty king birendra. he said: "with a view to ensure that all sections of the nepalese people should benefit from development activities, four development regions have been established in the country. our development strategy has been to accord higher priority to relatively more backward regions."

he praised the chinese people for the great strides they had taken in achieving all-round development of their economy under the inspiring guidance of their great leader chairman mao.

the prince said: "nepal attaches great importance to its friendship with china. about two years ago his majesty the king paid a state visit to china. at that opportunity his majesty was able to personally convey to the chinese leaders his deep satisfaction at the existing relations between our two countries. we are happy to note that the developments since then in our bilateral relations have contributed to further deepening and strengthening the relations between our two countries."

this afternoon, prince gyanendra and prince dhirendra visited the peking no. 3 cotton mill in the company of vice-minister chen mu-hua, while princess komal and princess prekshya visited the peking art and craft factory in the company of wang hsuan-mei, wife of vice-premier chen hsi-lien, and wang chen, wife of vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

Prince Gyanendra and Princess Komal, Prince Dhirendra and Princess Prekshya of Nepal Attend Soiree in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya of nepal, attended a soiree held in their honour and were entertained with songs and dances and acrobatics presented by the chinese railway workers' art troupe here this evening.

krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of foreign affairs, kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china, and mrs. rana and other distinguished nepalese guests attended the soiree.

they were accompanied by yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the performance drew warm applause from the distinguished guests. at the end of the performance, prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya, accompanied by n.p.c. vice-chairman yao lien-wei, mounted the stage, warmly shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their successful performance and presented them with a basket of flowers.

the soiree was sponsored by the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

the distinguished nepalese guests toured the great wall and a ming dynasty tomb this morning.

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets Nepalese Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met nepalese foreign minister krishna raj aryal here this morning. they exchanged views on questions of common concern. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Chinese Foreign Minister Holds Talks with Nepalese Minister of Foreign Affairs

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua held talks here this afternoon with nepalese minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal.

taking part in the talks on the nepalese side were kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china; devendra raj panday, additional secretary of the ministry of finance; uddav deo bhatta, joint secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs; zonden ukyab, nepalese consul-general in lhasa; and y.k. silwal, first secretary of the nepalese embassy in peking.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were vice-minister of foreign affairs han nien-lung, and leading members of departments concerned chang han-chih, fu shun-ho, chang hsien-cheng, li pu-hsiao and tang yeh-wen.

Chinese Badminton Team in Nepal

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 23, 1975)

the china youth badminton team and the nepal badminton team played their first match here yesterday.

princess sobha rajya laxmi devi shah was present at the ceremony for the match and received all members of the chinese team.

also present at the ceremony were industry and commerce minister chaturbhuj prasad singh, minister of state for education and communication and vice-chairman of the nepal sports council radha prasad ghimire and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih was also present.

the china youth badminton team arrived here on october 21.

the nepal badminton association hosted a reception in honour of the chinese team on the evening of october 21. minister of land reform jog mehar shrestha and others were present at the reception.

CHINA AND NORDIC COUNTRIES

Tientsin Acrobatic Troupe Ends Performance Tour in Nordic Countries

(NCNA-English Reykjavik, Oct. 24, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china left here for home today on concluding the performance tour in the nordic countries.

during its 8-day stay in iceland, the acrobatic troupe presented 5 performances which were warmly received by 14,000 spectators.

on october 21, kristjan eldjarn, president of the republic of iceland, received all members of the troupe in the presidential residence and gave a reception in their honour. president eldjarn made a warm and friendly speech to welcome the acrobatic troupe. through the performance tour, he said, the friendship between the icelandic and chinese peoples has been further strengthened.

seeing the acrobatic troupe off at the airport were chairman of the iceland-china cultural society kristjan gudlaugsson and other icelandic friends. chinese ambassador to iceland chen tung was also present.

the tientsin acrobatic troupe started the friendly visit and performance tour of finland, sweden, norway, denmark and iceland on august 18. during the two-month tour it presented 38 performances. besides, it gave performances in factories, schools, and residential areas for workers, students and other sections of the people.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves for Pakistan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, left here by air today on a friendly visit to pakistan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and sajjad ali, charge d'affaires ad interim of the pakistan embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Day Marked in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

colonel ioan dubesteanu, military attache of the embassy of the socialist republic of romania in china, gave a reception here today to mark the 31st anniversary of the romanian army day.

among those attending were peng shao-hui, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, huang yu-kun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department, chang ju-kuang, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife were present.

attending were military attaches of embassies of various countries here.

colonel dubesteanu gave a film reception on october 20 for the anniversary.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentary: "What Does Increasing Soviet-Israeli Collusion Prove?"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

the soviet revisionists are anxious to get into contact with israel for the purpose of enhancing their position in the rivalry with the united states for domination in the middle east, writes the people's daily commentator here today.

the commentator's article, entitled "what does the increasing soviet-israeli collusion prove?", reads in full as follows:

recently, soviet social-imperialism has entered into frequent contact with israeli zionism. their relationship has grown from one of private contact to that of public intercourse, from meetings in a third country to the exchange of visits by delegations, from contacts between representatives of "private circles" to talks between foreign ministers behind closed doors. with the development of the bilateral relations, a great clamour has arisen around the resumption of diplomatic relations. what are the soviet revisionists up to in accelerating their collusion with the israeli aggressors? this is what the people of the arab and other third world countries are closely following.

the soviet revisionists are anxious to get into contact with israel for the purpose of enhancing their position in the rivalry with the united states for domination in the middle east. in recent years the soviet revisionists have been in an extremely difficult position in the middle east, being expelled here and there. the arab people have gradually seen through their ugly features of sham support and real expansion. the other superpower is energetically pushing shuttle diplomacy in the middle east. feeling that their position in the rivalry for domination in the middle east is weakening, the soviet revisionists are like sitting on tenterhooks. they have stepped up their collusion with israel to get more bargaining factors in the rivalry, overt or covert, with the other superpower.

it is not fortuitous that soviet-israeli relations have been on the upgrade recently. that moscow's severance of diplomatic relations with tel aviv during the third middle east war in 1967 was merely for show. soon after this, jews residing in the soviet union began to pour into israel in a steady stream. they came to the israeli zionists, handicapped by an acute shortage of manpower, like "a timely rain in a prolonged drought". worse still, in october 1973 when the arab people broke through the state of "no war, no peace" imposed upon them by the two superpowers and rose in resistance to the israeli aggressors, the soviet revisionists not only refused to supply the arab nations with munitions, but actually gave the greenlight to the jews who wanted to emigrate from the soviet union, with the result that the immigration of soviet jews into israel reached an all-time high. many of them were recruited into the aggressor army as soon as they had set foot on israeli soil. the israeli aggressors were deeply gratified by this generous act of solidarity on the part of the soviet revisionists and praised it profusely.

after the october war, a large number of third world countries broke off diplomatic relations with israel and pledged support for the arab people's just struggle. and the israeli aggressors found themselves in dire straits and in a state of isolation worse than ever. just at that time, the soviet revisionists increased their contacts with the israelis, both in secret and in the open, which culminated in face-to-face talks between the soviet and israeli foreign ministers.

it is not difficult to see that moscow wants the israeli zionists to continue their trouble-making in the middle east so that it may fish in troubled waters carrying out infiltration and expansion. israel for its part cannot go without soviet support in various forms every time it is beset with difficulties. this support is necessary to israel in achieving what it called "an equilibrium between the superpowers in the middle east", strengthening the position of israeli zionism and extricating itself from the state of unprecedented isolation.

thus, the increasing soviet-israeli collusion is dictated by the needs of both.

unworthy means points to an unworthy end. the soviet revisionists may heap abuse on israel one day, but they could greet it with a hearty handshake on another. at one moment, they may talk unctuously of their support to the arab people including the palestinians, but at the next moment, they may pour out a torrent of diatribes against them. today, they may back one to fight the other, but tomorrow, they may very well do the reverse. they can make about-face all the time, but they will never deviate from their fundamental aim, namely, to put out

the flames of revolution of the arab people including the palestinians, break the solidarity among the arab states and wrestle with the other superpower for spheres of influence, places of strategic importance and oil resources in the middle east. such is the essence of the change in soviet-israeli relations in the recent period.

it is very clear that the so-called complicated middle east question is, in the final analysis, the disastrous result of the imperialist policy of aggression and expansion, and the aftermath of the fierce and many-sided contention between the two superpowers carried on against the will of the arab people including the palestinians. the rivalry between the superpowers has cast its shadow on every aspect of the middle east question. the increasing collusion of the soviet revisionists with israeli zionists is the natural outcome of the new developments of the superpower contention in the middle east.

to achieve their aim of aggression and expansion, the soviet revisionists are capable of anything, however foul. to oppose the cambodian people's revolutionary struggle, they desperately hung on to the political corpse of the traitorous lon nol clique. to exert a greater influence on the northeast asian region and sabotage the korean people's revolutionary cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, they flirted with the south korean pak jung hi clique, maintaining unusual relations with it. now they have expressed goodwill to the israeli aggressors. all this is determined by the reactionary nature of social-imperialism and shows the degradation and isolation of the soviet revisionists.

but what they have done will be in vain. it is the just struggle of the arab people including the palestinians that determines their own destiny. strengthening their unity, heightening vigilance and persevering in fight, the arab people will certainly win victory in the struggle against superpower hegemonism and zionism.

KGB -- Agency of Fascist Repression, Spying, Subversion

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

kgb -- russian abbreviation of the state security committee -- is now a major prop of the kremlin renegades' fascist dictatorship at home and their indispensable instrument for spying, subversion and sabotage in other countries. the name has become a badge of political degeneration and infamy and recalls many crimes which never failed to provoke strong worldwide indignation and condemnation.

the agency came into being in 1954 soon after khrushchov's usurpation of power. since then, it has enlisted more and more personnel and grown into a vast network of violent repression at home and espionage and subversion abroad. it has branches in every union republic, region and municipality and in the ministry of the interior and the armed forces. its undercover agents work in every trade in the country. what is more, its professional cloak-and-dagger men are scattered throughout the world and make up a global espionage system.

nominally placed under the soviet council of ministers, kgb is actually under the direct control of the political bureau of the revisionist party and is commanded by yuri v. andropov. since his appointment as kgb chairman, andropov has risen quickly from a central committee member to an alternate member and then a full-fledged member of the political bureau, thus surpassing all his predecessors in party rank. this shows how much importance the brezhnev gang attaches to its agency of repression and espionage.

as class contradictions became more pronounced in the soviet union with the restoration of capitalism by the khrushchov-brezhnev renegade clique, the soviet people have been forced to make their protests heard or felt by the clique. disquieted by the popular opposition, the revisionist renegade clique has fallen back more and more on kgb as an important instrument for cracking down on the opposition of the people. kgb agents, numbering several hundred thousand, carry out shadowing, bullying, detaining and even assassination. decrees, rules and decisions were promulgated to give legal fig-leaf to the sinister activities of kgb, empowering them to detain and interrogate people as they deem fit.

kgb atrocities cover a wide field. one of its usual practices is to confine in "psycho-neurological hospitals" people who are mentally sound but who oppose the revisionist regime. according to reports trickling out of the country in the past few years, those "demented" persons included workers, peasants, scientists and other intellectuals, some militarymen, and cadres from non-

russian nationalities, all those who had the courage to speak up against the fascist regime, its oppression of non-russian nationalities or against its feverish arms expansion and war preparations, its aggression and expansion abroad. to force them to change their political views, the "patients" were often locked up, manhandled or given injections of a poisonous character. some of them were physically or mentally ruined; others were persecuted to death.

kgb has also been called upon to round up revolutionaries and other "political recalcitrants" and throw them into "rigid discipline" or "special" labour camps where the inmates are handled even more mercilessly.

kgb is also a big stick for use against non-russian nationalities. masses and cadres of these nationalities are persecuted when they betray any discontent with or resistance to the oppression and exploitation by the great-russian chauvinists. half of the "prisoners" in soviet concentration camps are reported to be "nationalists". large-scale purges and arrests have been made from top to bottom in georgia since september 1972 when longtime police chief e.a. shevardnedze became first secretary of the central committee of the communist party of georgia. according to disclosure by the newspaper "zarya vostoka", more than half of the principal leading members of the party central committee and the council of ministers and half of the ministers in the government of georgia have been purged and the majority of major leading members of party and government organs above district level removed. the percentage is even bigger among cadres at the grassroots level. in the ukraine, since a new kgb boss was appointed in 1970, raids on, arrests and secret interrogations of "ukrainian nationalists" have been going on steadily.

kgb also has a rigid system of special agents in the armed forces to put officers and men under surveillance and control. from the defence ministry down to the battalions, there are special kgb organs and agents, and in the companies, informers. kgb personnel carry out frequent "political investigations" among the officers and men under various pretexts, and persecution among those with "anti-soviet trends".

kgb espionage activities in foreign countries have become more and more rampant in recent years with the growing ambition of the soviet social-imperialists for aggression and expansion abroad. it has set up branches in soviet missions abroad to collect information, engage in sabotage and subversion and keep soviet personnel under surveillance. kgb agents operate in the guise of diplomats, journalists, businessmen, experts and members of delegations. some soviet ambassadors are actually kgb officers. according to a british journal, there are at least 3,500 kgb spies operating in more than 90 countries and regions.

the associated press reported that there were over 100 soviet intelligence agents in france. kgb men were found among the soviet personnel working in the unesco headquarters in paris.

the french newspapers, "figaro" and "l'aurore", reported in may 1973 that many soviet embassy officials in paris were engaged in gathering military and industrial intelligence.

according to a report in the west german paper, "bild am sonntag", of september 26, 1971, of the 200 soviet diplomatic and other officials in the country, 80 were kgb spies.

in britain, kgb agents in various disguises were even more active and engaged in espionage in the name of "friendship". according to a report of the london institute for conflict studies, soviet spies had also worked out a programme of action to sabotage, when necessary, an early-warning radar system in yorkshire and a long-distance communication system in suffolk as well as the underground railway and the water supply system in london. commenting on the kgb tentacles in italy, the italian paper "la nazione" reported on april 5, 1974, that the 19 kgb spies operating in italy included counsellors, a first secretary and attaches of the soviet embassy, tass correspondents and representatives of the soviet travel agency "intourist" in rome.

kgb also leaves no stone unturned in expanding its espionage network in southeast asia. a thai journal revealed last year that "there are some 500 russians on duty as intelligence agents in the southeast asian countries" and that "kgb has spread its agents all over thailand" to interfere in the labour organizations and the student movement and collect information about the thai government.

kgb is notorious both at home and abroad. in recent years, resistance of the soviet people to the fascist dictatorship of the soviet revisionists has erupted ceaselessly. some revolutionary organizations in the soviet union constantly distributed articles and pamphlets, calling on the soviet people to rise and overthrow the soviet revisionists' fascist rule and rebuild the dictatorship of the proletariat. protracted struggles have been waged by non-russian nationalities against national oppression carried out by the soviet revisionists by means of kgb. in dnieprodzerzhinsk city, ukraine, a mammoth demonstration was held by over 10,000 people who demolished a kgb office building and tore the portraits of brezhnev to pieces. soviet intellectuals denounced in one way or another the soviet revisionists for imposing a reign of white terror through kgb.

abroad, kgb agents are an object of universal condemnation. many were caught red-handed in the act

of stealing information or spying. expulsion of soviet agents has become regular news in the world. according to incomplete statistics, more than 1,000 soviet agents were expelled or exposed in over 30 countries from 1971 to 1974. in september 1971, 105 soviet "diplomats" and other officials were expelled en masse by the british government for espionage. in recent years 12 west european countries including west germany, france, belgium, denmark, norway and italy have expelled more than 200 soviet spies. soviet agents have also been exposed or expelled in african countries for engineering reactionary coups or spying. ivory coast severed diplomatic relations with the soviet union because the soviet ambassador was engaged in subversive activities. an urgent notice issued by the tanzanian police authorities for the apprehension of boris moisiev, tass correspondent in tanzania, was published on september 26, 1974, by the paper "daily news". the notice said, "whoever sees him (moiciev) should contact the nearest police station immediately." in the last three years, about 150 soviet diplomats were expelled from five latin american countries.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Chinese Military Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Sweden

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

a military friendship delegation of the people's republic of china led by ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, left here by air today on a friendly visit to the kingdom of sweden.

it was seen off at the airport by li ta, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff, and tsui ping, chu kai-yin and liang shang-yuan, leading members of departments concerned, as well as sven hirdman, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swedish embassy here.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese Volleyball Team Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the chinese volleyball association gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a togolese national men's volleyball team led by ajakpley eusebe now on a friendly match tour of china.

present at the banquet were lu chin-tung, leading member of the all-china sports federation, hsia lang, leading member of the host association, and chinese volleyball players.

togolese ambassador to china akakpo-ahianyo attended the banquet.

the banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. hsia lang and ajakpley eusebe proposed toasts to the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and togo and sports exchanges between the two countries.

CHINA AND US

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries Gives Reception in Honor of Delegation of American Women for International Understanding

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a reception here this afternoon in honour of a delegation of the american women for international understanding led by bernice m. hemphill, president of the organization.

present were wang hai-jung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, fu yu-fang, president of the peking women's federation, ting hsueh-sung, vice-president of the host association, and leading members of other organizations concerned and women representatives from press, educational, medical and health, literature and art and sports circles, including ou tang-liang, tang wen-sheng, hsu kuang, chu lin, li chin, hsieh ping-hsin and yang tsung.

ting hsueh-sung and bernice m. hemphill proposed toasts to the constant enhancement of friendship and mutual understanding between the people and women of the u.s.a. and china.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chuang Tse-tung Leaves Peking for Yugoslavia at Head of Chinese Sports Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

a chinese sports delegation led by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, with chang chih-huai as deputy leader left here by air today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

it was seen off at the airport by chao cheng-hung and lu chin-tung, leading members of the physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of departments concerned chung shih-tung, fan shu-yuan and yin hsi-nan.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Ambassador to China and His Wife Give Independence Anniversary Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 24, 1975)

zambian ambassador to china a.s. masiye and his wife gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the independence of the republic of zambia.

among those attending the reception were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries; ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; wu hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; teng tsun-lun, vice-minister of railways; li hsiu-chen, leading member of the ministry of public health; wang hsiao-yi, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Completion of Tanzania-Zambia Railway Tracklaying Celebrated in Zambia

(NCNA-English Luasa, Oct. 23, 1975)

the completion of tracklaying of and beginning of trial operations on the tanzania-zambia railway was celebrated at a grand ceremony held in the new kapiri mposhi station in zambia's central province this afternoon.

among over 5,000 people attending the ceremony were president kenneth kaunda of zambia, second vice-president and prime minister rashid kawawa of tanzania, secretary general of zambia's national united independence party (unip) a.g. zulu, zambian prime minister e.k.k. mudenda, members of the central committees of unip and the tanganyika african national union, ministers and senior officials of the two governments.

chinese ambassador to tanzania li yao-wen, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in zambia tang yung and acting leader of the chinese railway working team chin hui were present.

present also were tanzanian, zambian and chinese workers, engineering and technical personnel taking part in the railway construction and officials of the tanzania-zambia railway authority.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to zambia also attended.

many zambian people in colourful national costume celebrated the happy occasion with songs and dances.

national flags of tanzania, zambia and china were fluttering over the new kapiri mposhi railway station. up on the station building were huge portraits of president kenneth kaunda, president julius nyerere and chairman mao tsetung.

the ceremony opened amidst the strains of the national anthems of the three countries.

speeches were delivered at the ceremony by kenneth kaunda, rashid kawawa and li yao-wen.

kaunda said, "now here before us is a dream come true. on sunday june 7, 1975 the new tanzania-zambia railway track was successfully joined to the zambia railway line. only yesterday, october 22, the first passenger service left kapiri mposhi for dar es salaam. the tanzam railway was one of the weapons for national defence, development and struggle for complete liberation."

"the western mass media derisively treated the tanzam

railway as a mere pipedream," he said. "now the railway is here. we pay tribute to the militant workers of tanzania, china and zambia for completing the construction of this railway ahead of schedule. this achievement is the product of the real hard work, sweat and toil of the united team of workers."

"the assistance from china under the great leader chairman mao has been colossal," he added.

he expressed deep gratitude on behalf of the tanzanian and zambian people to chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese government and people.

"this is an african railway. it links two independent african nations committed to african unity and african freedom. it is a further instrument for forging even stronger links between the tanzanians and zambians," kaunda said.

rashid kawawa said that the tanzania-zambia railway was built as a result of the joint decision of the two governments and helped on terms of equality by the government of the people's republic of china. "it will make us stronger; it will help -- indeed has already begun to help -- our economic development; and it removes the physical barrier between the people of zambia and those of tanzania."

he said, "this project is a demonstration how the three developing countries can cooperate together and jointly overcome economic and engineering problems which were said to be insuperable without exorbitant cost. this railway has also brought the peoples of zambia, tanzania and china together."

he expressed appreciation for the hard work, the spirit of self-sacrifice and technical skill of the chinese engineering and technical personnel under the inspiration and leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china. he paid tribute to and congratulated the zambian and tanzanian workers and technicians who had worked hard and given devoted service to the common cause. he said that as a direct result of the construction of the tazara, large groups of general and specialised technicians of zambia and tanzania have received the best kind of training. "zambia and tanzania need these people in many fields. even when the railway has been completed, their new skills can help in other development work."

kawawa called on the tanzanian and zambian peoples to keep high vigilance against enemy sabotage. "all workers and all other people who live along or near this railway must be constantly vigilant," he said.

on behalf of the government and people of china, li yao-wen expressed warm congratulations to the governments

and peoples of zambia and tanzania. he said, "this achievement of the zambian and tanzanian peoples has boosted the morale of the people and deflated the arrogance of the enemy. it has declared the complete bankruptcy of imperialist prophecies. facts have proved that the african people are fully capable of building up their own countries independently by taking the initiative into their own hands once free from imperialist enslavement and domination."

he stressed that the successful construction of the tazara "is mainly due to the consistent and warm concern and encouragement of the president of zambia and the president of tanzania, the all-out cooperation and concrete help given by the two governments as well as local leaders at various levels, the diligence, valour and strenuous struggle of all zambian and tanzanian staffs and workers on the railway, the close cooperation between the zambian and tanzanian friends on the one hand and the chinese technical and engineering personnel on the other, and the enthusiastic support from the broad masses of people along the railway line."

"what the chinese technical and engineering personnel have done in the process of the railway construction is only what they should do and is the bounden internationalist obligation of the chinese people," he said.

in conclusion, he expressed the confidence that with the concerted effort and cordial cooperation among the governments and peoples of the three countries, it is totally possible to move from a good start to a good end to achieve complete success in the construction of the tazara.

their speeches received warm applause.

after the speeches, president kaunda unveiled the commemorative plaque for the completion of the tracklaying and trial operation of the railway.

tracklaying for the 1,860-kilometre tazara was started in october 1970 and completed last june. trial operation started yesterday with a passenger train running between zambia and tanzania once a week and freight trains running between kapiri mposhi and dar es salaam everyday.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

The "Stupidity" of Chin Sheng-t'an As Viewed from "The Dragonfly with Its Tail Cut Off"

by

Feng Ch'un-hsüeh (冯勤学)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1975)

As the Water Margin was handed down from generation to generation, many versions appeared. Among them, although the 100-chapter version and the 120-chapter version were different in content, both contained the portion about Sung Chiang's acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment and fight against Fang La, and portrayed the whole course of his capitulation and betrayal activities. However, Chin Sheng-t'an's abridged version with 71 chapters called "Water Margin by the Fifth Gifted Scholar Shih Nai-an" published at the end of the Ming Dynasty cut away the portion following Sung Chiang's acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment. From the Ch'ing Dynasty onward, this 71-chapter version became the most popular version.

The deletion of more than 20 chapters from the Water Margin made the story unreal. Lu Hsün was most dissatisfied with this, and in his article, "About Chin Sheng-t'an," he said that Chin Sheng-t'an "was also most stupid by simply cutting away the second half from the Water Margin and dreaming of a 'Chi Shu-yeh' to slay all under Sung Chiang." Lu Hsün compared Chin Sheng-t'an's version of the Water Margin with more than 20 chapters cut away as "the dragonfly with its tail cut off." He saw through not only the despicable motive of the author of the full version of Water Margin, but also the clumsy tactic of Chin Sheng-t'an.

Today, as we study Chairman Mao's instruction and criticize and discuss the Water Margin, we must clearly understand why Chin Sheng-t'an chopped the Water Margin in two. What are the similarities and differences in the Water Margin written by the original authors Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung

and the Water Margin revised and cut by Chin Sheng-t'an and what are their motives and intentions? A study and analysis of these questions will help us criticize and discuss the Water Margin better and thoroughly criticize the capitulationist line propagated by the Water Margin, and is very useful in enabling all people to recognize the capitulationists.

Chin Sheng-t'an said that the Water Margin was good only up to the part of "the offer of amnesty and enlistment" and very bad afterward. He also claimed that from the "ancient version" he had obtained, he could ascertain that the part before "the offer of amnesty and enlistment" was written by Shih Nai-an, while the latter part, which he vituperated, was written by Lo Kuan-chung. Exposing Chin Sheng-t'an's despicable method, Mr. Lu Hsün pointed out that Chin Sheng-t'an "probably did not have ancient version but only drew on his own idea to make the cut, and all the talks of an ancient version was nothing but a tactic of 'using the ancients as an excuse'." Lu Hsün said, "As to why chin Sheng-t'an wanted to delete the chapters after 'the offer of amnesty and enlistment', this was probably also influenced by the social environment of that time." (See Evolution of the History of Chinese Novels)

Chin Sheng-t'an was a reactionary feudal man of letters who lived at the end of Ming Dynasty and the beginning of Ch'ing Dynasty. He held that all such people as Sung Chiang were "bandits," and as "bandits," "they should be punished with death." How could "bandits" be permitted to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment and become high officials under the emperor? If they were pardoned, "how could the country be governed in the future"? He therefore "gave play to his long harbored resentment" and cut away in the middle the part following "the offer of amnesty and enlistment" from the 100-chapter version. He also made many comments and revisions on what was left, and in the end, he fabricated half a chapter of "nightmare," and turned himself in the "dream" into an executioner that had Sung Chiang and others "beheaded together." In this dream, Chin Sheng-t'an also added to the deliriums of his own fabrication such comments as "wonderful," "wonderful, wonderful" and "really auspicious words" to sing his own praises.

Why was Chin Sheng-t'an so furious and anxious in wanting to swallow up the 108 persons of Liangshan at one gulp? This was indivisible from the situation of the period he was in when he cut and revised the Water Margin. Chin Sheng-t'an wrote his foreward to the Water Margin with his own comments and revisions in the Second Moon of the 14th Year of the reign of the Emperor Ch'ung-chen of Ming (1641 A.D.). This was precisely the time of surging peasant uprisings, and the Ming Dynasty was in a tottering state with its days numbered. In the Water Margin, Chin Sheng-t'an dreamed of killing all in the peasant insurgent army for the sake of immediately extinguishing the conflagration of revolution that was sweeping all over the land. When Lu Hsün said that Chin Sheng-t'an's cutting of the Water Margin "was influenced by the social environment of that time," he alluded to this kind of situation. Chin Sheng-t'an wanted to kill all of them as a warning to the others in a vain attempt to discourage the people from rising up again to make revolution. This was the reactionary motive of Chin Sheng-t'an in cutting the Water Margin in two.

Chin Sheng-t'an hated the insurgent peasant army of Liangshan with a vengeance. But had Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuang-chung, the original authors of the Water Margin any love for the insurgent army? None whatsoever! The fundamental attitude adopted by Shih and Lo toward the insurgent army of Liangshan was identical to that of Chin Sheng-t'an. They regarded them as unworthy of the eyes of the upright and considered them to be "unloyal and unfilial" "rebels" and "brigands" of the very worse sort guilty of offending against their superiors and stirring up confusion. Moreover, the Water Margin written by Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung was for publicizing that "rebellion is a crime and capitulation has merit" and peddling the philosophy of the renegade in a big way. Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung had the profound intention of "using a long line to catch a big fish." They wanted to make use of the force of public opinion in this novel Water Margin to teach the revolutionaries of that time and of the future a "political lesson," and to instill in them the capitulationist line. The people were advised not to make revolution, and at the very most they could oppose only corrupt officials but not the emperor. It would never do for them to oppose the reactionary system of feudal rule with the emperor as the supreme ruler. Everybody should seek the patronage of the emperor, and the proper way would be "to carry out the wish of Heaven" or to show utter loyalty to the emperor or the reactionary feudal system symbolized by the emperor.

According to the design of Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung, the revolutionary actions of the working people, their desperate struggles and their bloodshed and sacrifices would in the end bring them back to the original position of the suppressed and exploited after describing a big circle. Because they were against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor and dared not touch the foundation of the feudal ruling class, how could they radically transform the mean and lowly position of the working people? Shih and Lo used the tactics of "covering treachery with a smile" and "killing people with a pliant knife" so that even when your head was cut off, you would still not know what had happened. They were really poisonous as vipers and scorpions, and dangerous in the extreme!

Chin Sheng-t'an was more "stupid" than Shih Nai-an and others in that he did not understand that the peasant insurgents could not be all killed. Where there is oppression there is resistance, and where there is exploitation there is struggle. So long as classes exist, neither "Chi Shu-yeh" nor Chang Shu-yeh could wipe out such resistance and struggle. Chin Sheng-t'an was "stupid" in that he failed also to understand the actual motive of Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung in writing the Water Margin. Like Chin Sheng-t'an, they hated peasant uprisings to the bone, and that was why they molded a capitulationist figure like Sung Chiang. They hoped that by means of the offer of amnesty and enlistment, the emperor could not only achieve the subtle purpose of "making the army of the enemy succumb without a battle" but also bring about the disintegration of the peasant insurgent army of the peasants under the enticement of the capitulationist line, thus truly achieving the goal of killing two birds with one stone. Failing to understand this principle, Chin Sheng-t'an could not see through this writing style of the Spring and Autumn Annals used by Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung, and he rashly revised and altered the Water Margin. This is where his similarity with Shih Nai-an and Lo Kuan-chung is different.

In the half-chapter on the "nightmare" forged by him he even shamelessly said that his writing about killing without sparing was "an unperishable theory that could destroy the fallacy of the sequel to the offer of amnesty and enlistment." He called the "complete version" of the others the vulgar version, "wantonly tampered with" and "stupid but wilful." This, as Lu Hsün had said, "showed quite glaringly his stupidity."

However, we must again return to the subject. Does it mean to say then that the "71-chapter version" is not for eulogizing capitulationism but for extolling peasant uprisings? That is also incorrect. Chin Sheng-t'an cut away more than 20 chapters and excised the part about Sung Chiang capitulating to the emperor and becoming his accomplice to fight Fang La. Because of this, it is no longer possible to see clearly the whole course of Sung Chiang's practice of capitulationism, thoroughly expose the reactionary features of this capitulationist Sung Chiang, or see the violent struggle between those for and against the acceptance of the offer of amnesty and enlistment within the insurgent army. It also keeps only the tactic of suppression in the counter-revolutionary double-faced policy of supprssion and offer of amnesty and enlistment practiced by Huitsung of Sung, thus covering up his deceptiveness. It is therefore said that the cutting has made the story unreal. However, the publicity of capitulationism remains to be a black line that runs through the whole book.

In the "71-chapter version," signs of this capitulationist Sung Chiang and his capitulationist line could still be found. In the "71-chapter versin," Sung Chiang had already usurped leadership in the peasant insurgent army of Liangshan. He recruited turncoats and deserters, practiced revisionism in a big way, changed the "Chamber of Assembly for Justice" to the "Hall of Loyalty and Justice," cast forth the capitulationist program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and kept saying, "We have come to this body of water only for temporary shelter and to await the pardon and amnesty of the imperial court." From the "71-chapter version" it could also be seen that through the practice of revisionism, Sung Chiang was bound to become a capitulationist, and the question was only when and under what condition would such capitulation take place.

In the "nightmare," Chin Sheng-t'an also made Sung Chiang appear as a capitulationist, but the latter was relegated to a much inferior position. Sung Chiang and the other 107 persons of Liangshan were all tied up. They kowtowed to this "Chi Shu-yeh" implored with tears for forgiveness, and "expressed willingness to pledge allegiance to the imperial court." However, the "cringing servility" of Sung Chiang found neither credence nor sympathy from "Chi Shu-yeh," and in the end, they were "all beheaded together." On the point of their execution, the ending was not much different from that of the 100-chapter version or the 120-chapter version.

The authors of the original version gave more thorough publicity to the counter-revolutionary double-faced policy of the reactionary ruling classes. Apart from suppression, they also employed the bait of high offices and salaries to disintegrate the insurgent army of Liangshan so as to make the tactics of the emperor and Sung Chiang more deceptive. However, the stupidity of Chin Sheng-t'an gave him the illusion that he could create the situation of "the emperor reigning in peace" for the landlord class with the executioner

sword of "Chi Shu-yeh." Actually, all these are but the pipedreams of the reactionaries. Because Huitsung of Sung was corrupt and reactionary, he was unable to "reign in peace," but was captured when the army of Chin arrived.

In no more than three years after Chin Sheng-t'an finished his foreword to the "71-chapter version" of the Water Margin, the peasant insurgent army led by Li Tzu-cheng overran Peking and overthrew the Ming Dynasty, and Chu Yu-chien, the last emperor of the Ming Dynasty, hanged himself on Meishan.

At present, even the Water Margin which publicizes the capitulationist line has been taken to the dock of history and made a very useful teaching material by negative example for people to recognize and guard against capitulationists.

Through this book Water Margin, we can clearly see how capitulationists waded their way through blood in pursuit of office and pushed revolution down the abyss, how the capitulationist line sacrificed the future of the revolution and how a fortress was captured from within. We must study Chairman Mao's instruction, and by means of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, sum up correctly the experience of historical struggles, make the past serve the present, and carry the struggle for combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end.

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The Confession of a Hidden Traitor

by

Szu Hao (斯浩) of the Department of Chinese,
Futan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1975)

With Juan the Seventh "overturning the boat and stealing the imperial wine" and Li K'uei "tearing up the imperial edict and insulting Huitsung," the revolutionaries within the insurgent army of Liangshan who opposed capitulation smashed the first conspiracy for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment planned by Sung Chiang. However, when Sung Chiang escorted the frightened and dispirited emissary of the imperial court down the hill, he revealed his long pent-up feelings to Minister Ch'en behind the backs of the other commanders: "It is not that Sung Chiang and the others have no intention to capitulate, but the officials drafting the edict have no way of knowing the complicated situation of Liangshanpo. If they had used some good words to soothe us, we would have served the state with utter loyalty and risked death ten thousand times without regrets. When Your Excellency returns to the imperial court, I hope that you will put in a few kind words." With these few simple words, Sung Chiang cleverly drew the self-portrait of a hidden traitor.

Accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment to realize capitulation had been a long cherished desire of Sung Chiang. Even before he took to the hills, he had taught Wu Sung to go to Erhlung Mountain to persuade Lu Chih-shen and Yang Chih to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court so that they could "win glory for their wives and security for their sons" and "make a name in history." That was the first time Sung Chiang revealed his mind. Later, when he had nowhere to go but Liang-shan, "although he stayed at the body of water, his heart was with the imperial court," and all that he thought about and worked for was the offer of amnesty and enlistment. As he said, "I have to borrow the stronghold on the misty water of Shantung to buy springtime in the Phoenix City." These words "borrow" and "buy" accurately outlined his despicable tactic and motive. Actually his "borrowing" was for the sake of "buying," his "rebellion" was for the sake of "becoming an official" and his speculation in the revolution was for the sake of betraying the revolution.

For the sake of realizing his advocacy for accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment at an earlier date, there was absolutely nothing Sung Chiang could not do. People who have read the Water Margin are unlikely to forget the despicable action of Sung Chiang in going to the house of Li Shih-shih, a favorite courtesan of Emperor Huitsung, by the backgate and trying to make use of her connection with the emperor to plead on his behalf for an offer of amnesty and enlistment. Since for the sake of capitulation, Sung Chiang could prostrate himself before a courtesan, the stiffness of the edict or the lack of "good soothing words" should make no difference. Nevertheless, this also served to show the simple-mindedness of those bureaucratic lords of the imperial court, for without Sung Chiang's prompting, they definitely could

not have known the "complicated situation of Liangshanpo" and would have thought that all the chieftains of Liangshan were a bunch of vassals loyal to the emperor like Sung Chiang. Howcould they have known that there were such people as the three Juan brothers who were unwilling to capitulate and the Black Whirlwind who regarded the emperor a "bird"!

Because of the scene created by Li K'uei and the three Juan brothers, the black silk hat of office which was almost within his grasp vanished into thin air, and "the springtime in the Phoenix City" he was about to "buy" also became a mirage. How could Sung Chiang not be angry? No longer able to repress himself, he could only come forward in person to devise plans for the emperor. He wanted the imperial court to adopt the deceptive tactics which a conspirator like him was accustomed to use, and use "a few soothing words" to deceive and win over the insurgent army of Liangshan so as to achieve his goal of amnesty and capitulation. Sung Chiang was so warm as to give a hint to the emperor through Minister Ch'en.

What was more, when the insurgent army of Liangshan captured Kao Ch'iu who had came to quell and suppress them, Sung Chiang who had always advertised himself as against corrupt officials, no longer cared whether this was a corrupt official or not. He actually "helped him up to the hall," "kowtowed to him" and apologized, "We have been guilty of an unpardonable offense." Actually, this was nothing unusual, for Sung Chiang was ready to kowtow to anyone who could speak a few good words for him in front of the emperor and help him in his capitulation, not to say Kao Ch'iu who was the Minister of War at the imperial court.

After Sung Chiang was given the title of "Military Superintendent for the Pacification of the South" and "Principal Vanguard in the Campaign against Fang La," he once compared himself emotionally to a toy "top." The "top" could only spin and make a noise with someone pulling the string. Sung Chiang compared himself to a "top" saying, "Although I may have the ability to soar to the sky, yet without someone to help me, how could I make any noise?" Before he accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment, all Sung Chiang had done as a faithful lackey of the feudal dynasty was in the final analysis nothing more than to devise means of handing the leash tied around his neck to his master -- the feudal imperial court, so that his master could help him reveal his counter-revolutionary "ability" and make a counter-revolutionary "noise."

The despicable conduct of Sung Chiang as the hidden traitor was the best footnote to what he advertised as "carrying out the wish of Heaven." He offered the insurgent army of Liangshan with both hands to the imperial court and made it revolve in the orbit of the landlord class. This was the peaceful form of "carrying out the wish of Heaven." If it is said that in Chapter 72 Ch'ai Chin stole into the imperial court merely for the sake of tearing out the name of "Sung Chiang of Shantung" from the screen listing the four principal brigands in the emperor's study, then Sung Chiang had by his actual action removed a great threat to the emperor. He considered as urgent what the emperor considered as urgent and shared the worries of the emperor. He put down the peasant uprisings, encircled and suppressed the revolutionary people, and swore to remove all the names of the "four brigands" written by the emperor and suppress all the revolutionary peasants.

This was the violent form of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and his objective was to uphold the reactionary feudal rule and win a respite for the tottering Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. No wonder Huitsung at first praised Sung Chiang saying, "He always cherishes loyalty and justice, never practices atrocities, has long aspired to pledge allegiance to the imperial court and shows a strong desire to repay my kindness." From this it could be seen that the eyesight of the emperor was really not bad at all.

In an article to expose the barbaric method of beheading the revolutionary people in public adopted by the enemy, Mr. Lu Hsün pointed out, "There are few instances of a revolution being rolled back by the heads hung up for exhibition, and in most cases the revolution is ended with the infiltration of opportunists. This also means that it has been bored through by termites from the inside." Sung Chiang was precisely this kind of "opportunist" and "termite" who had "infiltrated" into the insurgent peasant army of Liangshan. After he came to Liangshan, he used conspiratorial means to gradually change the correct line of the insurgent army that vowed "to be the rival of the emperor of Great Sung," "exclude Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people," recruit deserters and turncoats, carefully build up its own evil followers and bring about the sharp deterioration of the excellent revolutionary situation at Liangshan. He capitulated to the imperial court, sacrificed the revolution and turned the revolutionary insurgent army into counter-revolutionary government troops.

Opportunists and termites who have "infiltrated" into the revolutionary ranks could play a role the enemy out in the open could never play. Just as the great teacher Lenin pointed out, "Activists supporting the bourgeoisie from the opportunist faction within the workers' movement do a much better job than the bourgeoisie acting on their own." Why was it that this insurgent peasant army of Liangshan which could not be destroyed despite the numerous campaigns launched by the powerful armies of the imperial court was so easily destroyed by this conspirator Sung Chiang? The reason was that the enemy out in the open with his blood-stained swords could be easily recognized and vigorously opposed by the revolutionary people. However, the opportunists and termites who had infiltrated into the insurgent ranks always disguised themselves as "revolutionaries," and at times, they might even shed a few crocodile tears to conceal their sinister features. Therefore, for the sake of achieving their goal of betraying the revolution, these opportunists and termites necessarily had to collude with the enemy and become hidden traitors. This also is a law. Because the "complicated situation" within the revolutionary ranks was well known to them, they could put forward schemes for the sabotage of the revolution and were therefore much more dangerous.

The sacrifice of the peasant uprising at Liangshan by Sung Chiang has told us by negative example that in the course of carrying out a revolution, we must on the one hand pay very great attention to the enemy in the open, and at the same time also strictly guard against the traitors hidden in our ranks. We must in the manner of the great proletarian fighter Lu Hsün always stand "upright" against spears in the open and arrows shot from the dark. We must alwaysbe on the alert against the sabotage of opportunists and termites and expose their conspiracy in time so that the revolution will keep on advancing in victory.

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LANGUAGE REFORM

A Way To Simplify the Number of Characters

- tentative discussion on the regulation of portmanteau characters (包孕字)

by

Kao Keng-sheng (高更生)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 26, 1975)

The ultimate goal of reforming the Chinese written language is to realize Chinese phoneticization and take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world. For the sake of facilitating current application, the existing Chinese characters should be simplified. It is necessary not only to reduce the number of strokes in Chinese characters, but also to condense the characters in common use and simplify their number. One of the serious shortcomings of the Chinese written language is that there are too many characters. In work to simplify the Chinese characters, the aspect of simplifying the number of characters is still a weak link. Some people have proposed that the number of Chinese characters in common use should be reduced by half, and this is a rational aspiration and demand. People have proposed the conditional use of homonym substitutes, the use of Chinese written language mixed with phonetic spelling and the continued regulation of variants as ways to simplify the number of characters. This is rational. Apart from this, I am of the opinion that the regulation of portmanteau characters is also a way to simplify the number of characters.

I. What Are Portmanteau Characters?

What are portmanteau characters? Let us first take a look at the following examples:

拣 jiǎn (chien) (1) means "select": Select good grain for handing over to the state. (2) Same as "捡."

捡 jiǎn (chien) means "pick up": Pick up the firewood. Pick up the pen. Pick up the picture.

(See Hsin-hua Tzu-tien, p. 196, 1971 edition. Same below)

Characters of this group with character B such as (捡) equal to the meaning (or meanings) of character A such as (拣), or character A possessing the meaning of character B are called portmanteau characters. Let us give two more examples: "砂" is equal to "沙" in the meaning of (1) and (2). This is to say that the "沙" of "沙土" and "沙糖" can be substituted by "砂," but "沙" in "沙哑" cannot be substituted with "砂." "煽" is equal to "扇" in the meaning of (1) under (II). This is to say that "扇风" can be written as "煽风." Since "煽" is equal to shan "扇" in the meaning of (2) under (II), "扇动" and "扇惑" can also be

written as "煽动" and "煽惑." However, the shàn "扇" of "扇子" under (I) cannot be substituted by "煽" or "煽."

There are a great many portmanteau characters, and we often come across them by turning the pages of dictionaries or reading the papers. A rough look in the Hsin-hua Tzu-tien will produce over 160 groups. The actual number of portmanteau characters is bound to be many times more than this. These portmanteau characters are different from homonyms in general, because they are related in meaning, whereas homonyms in general are not related in meaning. These portmanteau characters are also different from variants in general. Variants in general are two (or more) characters completely identical in pronunciation and meaning. For example "埯" is equal to "俺" ǎn: "埯瓜" (Hsin-hua Tzu-tien, p. 3). However, the portmanteau characters have something in common with the variants in general, and this is that their existence would only create confusion in the written form and bring additional burden to the children and the masses of workers and peasants in the study of culture. The regulation of portmanteau characters, like the regulation of variants, is an important way to simplify the number of Chinese characters.

II. How To Regulate the Portmanteau Characters

The regulation of portmanteau characters should mainly adopt the principle of following the public and the line of simplicity and correctness in meaning. Under the premise of following the public, consideration should be given to the simplicity of writing and correctness of meaning. Concrete conditions must be dealt with by concrete analysis.

Among the portmanteau characters there is a type with only a single pronunciation for character A which is completely similar to that of the character B. For example, "拣" and "捡" can be called homonym portmanteau characters. Other examples are:

"茧" and "趼" jiǎn (chien): The "老趼" on hands and feet; but the "茧" of "蚕茧" cannot be written as "趼."

"勺" and "杓" sháo: "勺子" and "铁勺"; but the "勺" of a hundredth part of a pint cannot be written as "杓."

"滑" and "猾" huá: "狡滑"; but the "滑" of "光滑" and "滑冰" cannot be written as "猾."

"岐" and "歧" qí (ch'i): "岐途" and "岐视"; but the "岐" of "岐山" cannot be written as "歧."

"凌" and "凌" ling: "欺凌" and "凌空"; but the "凌" of "冰凌" cannot be written as "凌."

"麻" and "痲" má: "麻木," "麻痹" and "麻风"; but the "麻" of "大麻" and "麻子" cannot be written as "痲."

"虏" and "掳" lǔ: "掳掠"; but the "虏" of "优待俘虏" cannot be written as "掳."

"搀" and "掺" chān (ch'an): "搀架"; but the "搀" of "搀扶" cannot be written as "掺."

"瓌" and "瑰" guī (kuei): "瑰丽"; but the "瑰" cannot be written as the "瓌" for the jade stone.

Homonym portmanteau characters of the A-type characters are generally characters the masses are in the habit of using, and most of them contain less strokes and are clearer in meaning. Because of this, we should abolish such characters of the B-type as "捡," "趼," "构," and "猾" and retain such characters of the A-type as "拣," "茧," "勾" and "滑." There are also special cases. For example, the character "瓌" is more uncommon and has more strokes whereas the character "瑰" with less strokes is more familiar to the masses. Moreover, the "玉" radical in "瑰" also contains the meaning for a jade stone. Kuang-yün (广韵) also defines "瓌" as equal to "瑰." In this type of characters the A-type character "瓌" should be abolished and the B-type character "瑰" should be retained. In over 160 groups of portmanteau characters, more than 80 groups or over 50 percent of the total are homonym portmanteau characters.

In another group of Portmanteau characters, character A has several pronunciations, and one of them is identical in pronunciation and meaning to character B. For example, "扇,搧,煽" can be called heteronym portmanteau characters. Other examples are:

A. "夫" (I) fū and (II) fú and "伕" fū (fu): "民夫" and "拉伕"
"划" (I) huà and (II) huá and "搳" hua (hsia): "搳拳"
"没" (I) měi and (II) mò and "歿" mò: "病歿"
"浆" (I) jiāng (chiang) and (II) jiàng and "糨" and "糡" jiàng (chiang): "浆糊"
"卒" (I) zú (tsu) and (II) cù and "猝" cu (ts'u): "卒不及防"
"作" (I) zuò (tso), (II) zuō and (III) zuó and "做" zuo (tso): "作工" and "制作"
"吱" (I) zhī (tzu) and (II) zī, and "嗞" zī (tsu): "吱吱叫"
"纹" (I) wén and (II) wèn, and "璺" wèn: "盆裂纹"
"泡" (I) pào and (II) pāo, and "疱" pào: "水泡" and "脬" pāo: "一泡尿"

B. "沈" (I) shěn and (II) chén, and "沉" chén: "沉没"
"槛" (I) jiàn (chien) and (II) kǎn, and "坎" kǎn (k'an): "门坎"
"句" (I) jù (chü) and (II) gōu (kou), and "勾" gǒu (kou): "勾引"

In the A category of heteronym portmanteau characters, many of the B characters are more uncommon. As they contain more strokes and the people are not accustomed to use them, they should, like the homonym portmanteau characters, abolish such B characters as "搧," "煽," "伕," "搳" and "歿" and retain such A characters as "扇," "夫," "划" and "没." In this way, although the different pronunciations of the A characters are retained, the number of characters has been reduced. More than 40 groups of the over 160 groups of heteronym portmanteau characters, or 26 percent, are this kind of characters.

In the B category of characters, the B characters are frequently used by the masses, but the A characters with pronunciation and meaning similar to the B characters are not so familiar to the people and are not frequently used. Therefore the pronunciation and meaning of the B category of characters, for example "坎 kan in 门坎 ," should be retained, while the A characters with pronunciation and meaning similar to the B characters, for example "槛(II) kan in 门槛 ," should be abolished. Although this involves no simplification in the number of characters, it has simplified the different pronunciations.

It is not necessary to carry out the regulation of portmanteau characters independently. Because characters with more strokes are in general eliminated, this can therefore be carried out at the time of simplifying the Chinese characters. It can also be carried out in conjunction with the regulation of variants. There has already been a precedent. The character "困(睏)" in the "General Table of Simplified Characters" and the character "布(佈)" in the "Table of the First Group of Regulated Variants" are actually portmanteau characters, and they are much welcomed by the people after they are merged and regulated.

III. What Advantages Are There in Regulating the Portmanteau Characters?

The main advantage in regulating the portmanteau characters is that it can simplify the number of characters. A group of characters in homonym and heteronym portmanteau characters of the A category can be abolished through regulation. According to our rough estimate, more than 130 characters can be eliminated,but the actual figures should be many times more. Portmanteau characters are clearly defined in dictionaries, and their mutual substitution in application by people has become a common practice. The abolition of one and the use of another in its place would not be unusual to the people. Therefore, there is definitely a mass foundation for regulating the portmanteau characters, and consideration should be given to this in work to simplify the Chinese characters.

Another advantage in regulating the portmanteau characters is that it can simplify differences in pronunciation. This mainly applies to heteronym portmanteau characters in the B-category. For example, by not writing "沉" as "沈" in "沉没" confusion in the written form can be reduced. Furthermore the use of "沈" for surname and place name like "沈阳" will also provide a single pronunciation only for "沈" (shen). More than 30 groups of characters of this type or 22 percent of the total data have discovered. This will play a powerful role in simplifying differences in pronunciation.

Apart from this, the regulation of portmanteau characters can be carried out in conjunction with the regulation of variant phrases. In the written form of the spoken language, the existence of such variant phrases as "照像" and "照相," "污蔑" and "诬蔑" and "沙糖" and "砂糖" side by side and used at the same time has created serious confusion. This has for a long time attracted the attention of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, including the workers engaged in the work for reforming the written language, and there is a strong demand for regulating these variant

phrases at an early date. Naturally, other measures must also be adopted for the regulation of variant phrases, but the regulation of both the homonym and heteronym portmanteau characters should be carried out in conjunction with the regulation of variant phrases. For example, with the character "麻" abolished and substituted by "麻," the phenomenon of the use of "麻木 and 麻木," "麻痹 and 麻痹," and "麻风 and 麻风" side by side will no longer exist. The regulation of more than 100 groups of portmanteau characters in conjunction with the regulation of several hundred groups of variant phrases will produce prominent results.

The simplification of the number of characters and of differences in pronunciation and the regulation variant phrases constitute the urgent demand of the broad masses of people, and the workers engaged in the work of reforming the written language are actively working in this direction. The regulation of portmanteau characters can kill many birds with one stone and is really wonderful. We should firmly grasp such regulation and get positive results at an early date.

* * *

OVERSEAS CHINESE

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Fetes Mr. and Mrs. Shang Chen

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this evening met and gave a banquet in honour of mr. and mrs. shang chen.

the meeting and banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

helena shang, grand daughter of mr. shang chen, was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of departments concerned, including liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, tien wei-hsin and li chin-teh.

LONG MARCH ANNIVERSARY

A Visit to Chihshui -- Battlefield of Red Army on Long March

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 26, 1975)

a huge eye-catching streamer hung at the construction site of the chihshui chemical fertilizer plant bears the slogan "fear no hardships as did the red army on the long march" -- a militant motto now used to spur socialist construction by the people of all nationalities living along the chihshui river.

located in northern kweichow province, chihshui is well-known as the river where, during the world-shaking long march, chairman mao led the chinese workers' and peasants' red army on the four chihshui crossings. through these crossings the red army successfully gained the initiative and turned from being forced into a passive position and setbacks to victory in its strategic shift of forces.

along both banks of the chihshui river, a thriving scene of construction can be seen everywhere. motorized junks laden with rice, chemical fertilizer, coal, salt, bamboo products and manufactured goods for daily use ply up and down the river, speeding the exchange between

cities and countries. lorries carrying building equipment and materials rumble in long lines to every construction site, as plants to make chemical fertilizer, farm machinery, cement, wine and refined sugar rise against the skyline. in the rural and mountainous areas, commune members busily harvest the late rice or plough and sow the wheat.

veteran boatman chen hai-ching, who had ferried the red armymen across the river, has seen great changes along the river. an orphan in the old society, he became a boatman at the age of ten. when the red army arrived in his native town of yuanhouchen, he took them across the river at the risk of his own life and then followed to szechwan to fight with them against the kuomintang reactionaries. now, chen hai-ching is a worker in the chihshui navigation administration. he describes the changes liberation brought to the river. sections of the upper reaches of the river where in the past only small wooden junks could sail have now been widened and the submerged rocks blasted out. motorized boats can sail right through to the yangtze river. new factories, schools and shops are being put up along chihshui. production is better and the economy is thriving. gone forever are the days when the people of various nationalities had to give a peck basket of rice in exchange for half a kilogramme of salt and lived in misery.

the ship repairing and building yard under the chihshui navigation administration is typical of the way in which the red army's revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is being carried forward in socialist construction. in the big leap forward year of 1958, with only two smithy hearths and a few pairs of tongs available, the yard built its first motorized wooden junk. during the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, the yard with only 150 workers organized its workers, technicians and cadres to build a dozen passenger and cargo motor ships through self-reliance. this year it produced a number of big tugboats.

there are now more than 140 factories in chihshui county on the lower reaches of the river. those small workshops and mines directly serve agriculture, producing chemical fertilizer, power, farm machinery, coal, cement and boats throughout the county. at present more than 540 varieties of light industry and handicraft products, such as sugar, soap, matches, electric batteries, glass and bamboo and wooden wares, can be made locally. in 1974, total industrial output value of the county rose to more than 20 million yuan as against 0.46 million yuan in 1949, the year of liberation.

spurred on by the heroic mettle shown by the red army in the long march, the people of various nationalities

along both banks of the chihshui have worked hard to transform nature and have gathered good harvests for years running.

situated on the right bank of the river, hsishui county is where the red army launched its first, second and fourth operations to cross the chihshui. today, in the movement to learn from tachai in agriculture, the local people are turning their formerly poor mountainous area into a natural granary on the kweichow plateau. the county's total grain output in 1973 was double that in 1949. it harvested still more grain last year.

yi shao-hsiang, communist party branch secretary of the shengli production brigade under a people's commune, was a poor boy in his teens when the red army passed there 40 years ago and one of the men presented him with a rattan basket as souvenir. he has kept the basket all these years, using it to educate the masses in carrying forward the red army's glorious tradition in the current movement to learn from tachai. regardless of bitter cold or scorching heat, he works with commune members in farmland improvement construction. the brigade dug a 300-metre-long tunnel with simple tools and locally-made explosives in two winters and two springs and led in water to irrigate their dry land. they also quarried stones on the mountain and laid down soil to build 1.6 hectares of "man-made plain" and 13.3 hectares of terraced fields. as a result, the brigade's grain output has increased considerably. in 1973, its per-hectare yield reached 6.37 tons as against 1.87 tons in 1964. per-hectare grain yield registered another increase last year.

OLD REVOLUTIONARY BASES

Landscape Changes in Northwest China Former Revolutionary Base Area

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 25, 1975)

at the end of the 25,000-li long march, chihtan county became for a brief period the seat of the central committee of the chinese communist party. it has now become a county known for its outstanding work in transforming nature in northwest china.

formerly called paoan county, it became the party headquarters from july 1936 to january 1937 after the arrival in northern shensi of the workers' and peasants' red army led by chairman mao.

major farm improvements have brought prosperity to this formerly poor, hilly and secluded area. its total grain output is more than treble that in 1949 at the time of liberation.

now that almost all the autumn crops have been brought in, 17,000 commune peasants -- two thirds of the county's manpower -- are working on over 100 construction sites. they are building terraced fields on the hillslopes, putting up dams in the gullies, turning dry riverbeds into fields and levelling and deep ploughing the land -- all eagerly farming for the revolution.

american friend edgar snow visited this county in 1936. at that time, salt, needles, thread and matches were precious for their scarcity. describing the scene then, snow wrote that the lands were "steep and interminable unkempt hills divided by ravines, dry except in flood". when he returned there in 1970, he saw tremendous changes: "we began to see the results of the land reclamation -- hills with their tops cut off, garden-like terraces making giant steps down impossible slopes, new rock walls encroaching on the sprawling river course, and rank upon rank of poplars and willows planted to bring the stream under firm control and win precious new valley land. ..." he pointed out that part of the land potential was already being utilized.

chihtan county has scored such successes in transforming the hilly area because the 80,000 local people have made unsparing efforts, carrying forward the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle as shown in the years of revolutionary wars.

since liberation, especially since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, the county has made large-scale farm improvements every year. in 1970 mu hsi-chang, secretary of the county party committee, and other standing committee members of the party committee

made a geographical survey of the county and, in consultation with the local people, drew up a plan to reshape the landscape.

up to the present the county has transformed some 800 hills and 200 gullies through terracing, afforestation or conservancy works. one-third of the county's 8,500 hectares of farmland has been brought under irrigation or turned into terraced fields on hillslopes or in gullies. this amounts to more than six times the acreage of improved farmland by 1965, the year preceding the cultural revolution. some communes and production brigades have levelled four to five metres off hilltops to build large tracts of terraced fields. to prevent soil erosion, the county has also planted trees on 18,000 hectares over the past five years.

the county was hit by severe drought in 1974. the 400 irrigation projects and 340 pieces of irrigation equipment added in the past few years played their role in protecting the crops. in addition, commune peasants carried water by shoulder-pole to the outlying fields. so despite severe drought conditions last year, the county's total grain output and per hectare yield reached an all-time high.

the county gathered a good harvest of summer and autumn crops this year despite excessive rain in spring and drought in autumn. now instead of being grain-deficient, the county has much surplus grain. the communes, production brigades and peasants all have large quantities of grain reserves.

in the county's shuangho people's commune, during the last two winter-spring periods, 400 commune members turned out to transform the chouho river, the second largest river which crosses the commune. they straightened the river course, built a 5-metre high, 2,500-metre long dyke along the banks and created 26 hectares of farmland layered with earth one metre in depth fetched from nearby hills.

"in the old days, when we worked by ourselves on small plots of land we couldn't hope to improve them. but the people's communes have made us strong. now we have made a reality of the slogan -- 'making the high mountains bow their heads and the rivers give way' -- and we are going to turn the place into a granary", one of the peasants proudly said.

41-year-old party branch secretary of the tachuangke brigade works alongside the peasants 300 days out of the year. a hired farm hand before liberation, he has been a cadre at the grassroot level for nearly two decades. he maintains the fine qualities of working peasants. since 1964, in response to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", members of his brigade have transformed 24 hills and three gullies

to build 53 hectares of terraced fields. under his leadership, they have obtained bumper harvests year after year and diversified the brigade's economy as well.

in the course of building the county's tanpa hydro-electric power station on the lohe river, a group of young women have come to the fore as skilled masons. the oldest of the county's first generation of girl masons is 22-year-old, the youngest 16. in the past three years, the number of women masons has grown from 4 to 38. they have cut 6,000 cubic metres of stone, or three-fourths of the amount required to build this 150-kilowatt hydro-electric power station. girl masons also played a big part in building the 7-metre high and 78.5-metre long dam of the power station which is now partly in operation, generating electricity and providing irrigation for the county. 16-year-old niu ching-ling, team leader of the girl masons said: "we will always keep in mind chairman mao's teaching: 'carry the revolutionary tradition forward, may you gain still greater glory'. we want to maintain the same vigour, the same revolutionary enthusiasm shown by our forerunners in the years of revolutionary wars, and build up our socialist new village with the strength of our own hands."

CONCERTS

Peking Concert Features Works of Late People's Musicians Nieh Erh and Hsieh Hsing-hai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

a "concert of works by people's musicians nieh erh and hsien hsing-hai" was held in peking today under the auspices of the ministry of culture of the state council.

vocal solos, popular revolutionary songs, choral numbers and instrumental music from the compositions of the late musicians were performed at the concert by the central philharmonic society, the china opera theatre, the china song and dance ensemble, the central newsreels and documentary film studio's orchestra, the conservatory of music of the central "may 7" university of arts and the children's choir of the central people's broadcasting station.

items on the programme included nieh erh's "song of the broad road", "new women", "the dockers' song", "graduation song", "singsong girl under the enemy's

iron heel" and "song of a newspaper boy", and his orchestral arrangement of the folk music "wild dance of the golden snake".

hsien hsing-hai's compositions given at the concert were "defend lukouchiao bridge", "go to the enemy's rear", "on the taihang mountains", "thorns on the sour jujube tree", "yellow river cantata" and selections from his instrumental music "china rhapsody".

these musical compositions depict the struggle of the 1930's and '40's when the chinese people lived in misery under the triple yoke of imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism, and when the nation of china was being subjected to imperialist armed aggression and her territory trampled under foot by the invaders.

these musical compositions, as part of the chinese communist party's revolutionary propaganda, heightened the people's fighting morale and their confidence in victory, uniting and educating the people to attack the enemy. so popular were these songs at the time that they were sung in town and countryside not only in the liberated areas but also in the regions controlled by the kuomintang or occupied by the invaders, exerting a far-reaching influence among the people. today, these songs will continue to inspire patriotism in the masses and encourage the chinese people in their valiant struggle against imperialism and hegemonism.

both were harbingers of chinese proletarian revolutionary music and members of the chinese communist party. nieh erh was son of a medical doctor and hsien hsing-hai came from a fisherman's family. their deep sympathy for the labouring people's suffering dated from their student days. through their later study of marxism-leninism, they came to see that music originated from man's productive labour, that musicians should go among the labouring masses and use music as their weapon to fight for national and class emancipation. with this awareness, the two composers dedicated themselves and their work to the revolutionary cause of the party and the people, and made important contributions.

nieh erh was the composer of the chinese national anthem. he was born in 1912, and died in 1935 at the age of 23. during his short life, nieh erh composed a large number of songs in popular style to voice the emotions deep in the hearts of the worker-peasant masses and to create musically the image of the chinese working class. his compositions "the road builders", "the broad road" and "new women" crystallized the staunch fighting spirit and revolutionary optimism of the working class and other labouring people of china.

hsien hsing-hai was born in 1905, and died of illness in 1945. throughout his militant life, he continued the cause pioneered by nieh erh and developed china's new

music. musical pieces which depicted the life and struggle of the workers and peasants made up the major part of his work and occupied a very important position in it. most of his works were based on the real life topics of the period and served the needs of the contemporary revolutionary struggles. in the few years following his arrival in yenan in november 1938, he wrote four cantatas, two operas and nearly 600 popular songs in praise of the struggle at the front and production in the rear. among them, the magnificent "yellow river cantata" portrayed the dauntless, heroic image of the chinese nation, reflected the chinese people's hatred for the imperialist aggression and eulogized the industry and courage of the labouring people, their staunch will to resist aggression and strong faith in victory. this cantata was not only rich in ideological content and contemporary significance, but also reached a high artistic level.

many veteran and up-and-coming musicians at the concert remarked that the most striking feature of the achievements of these two people's musicians, nieh erh and hsien hsing-hai, is their use of music to portray the life and struggle of the workers and peasants, and the militant role their music played in serving proletarian politics. they pledged that they too would go among the masses and the heat of the militant life of the workers, peasants and soldiers in accordance with chairman mao's teachings, striving to use their music for the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, and to serve the people of china and the world as a whole.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION

Peking's Iron and Steel Production Reaches New Level

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

peking completed 75.93 percent of its annual steel production plan in the first nine months of this year with a 6.23 percent increase over the same 1974 period. also fulfilled was 75 percent of the annual plans for rolled steel, iron ore, fine ore powder, cast iron pipes and ferro-alloys, with record output figures for many products.

the plans for the major steel and rolled steel products in different varieties and specifications were completed well with output of high grade and low alloy steel showing a 30 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. over 600 new products, including spring bulb steel and carbon bearing steel, were trial-produced, the

number of these being double that of the same 1974 period. the quality of rolled steel, metal products, nonferrous metals and metallurgical coke was much improved with that of some reaching record highs.

since the beginning of this year, party organizations at various levels of the peking iron and steel industry have led the workers in learning from taching, pacesetter in china's socialist industry. leading members of many plant party committees helped promote production by working alongside the rank and file while doing investigation.

the party organizations improved the management by relying on the workers. the crew of the no. 4 blast furnace of the iron smelting plant under the capital iron and steel company put forward suggestions on improving work regulations and rules. these were much appreciated by the plant leadership and promoted both plant management and production. the plant's output of pig iron in the second quarter of this year was 22 percent greater than that of the first quarter. and a new rise was registered in the third quarter. the sintering plant party committee organized investigation groups composed of leading cadres, workers and technicians and called 22 investigation meetings to hear workers' views on improving plant management and production. the more than 140 suggestions put forward by the workers of the sintering workshop were put into practice after being discussed by the leadership and the workers and have yielded good results.

many plants mobilized the workers to sum up management experience since the great proletarian cultural revolution so as to improve plans, labour, techniques and equipment. the workers showed eagerness and determination to make new contributions to china's socialist revolution and construction by making full use of existing manpower, equipment and financial capability.

reliance was also placed on the workers to map out scientific research programmes, which were carried out by the joint efforts of the producers, scientific research units and consumers and that of workers, leading cadres and technicians. measures to spread and apply new successes in scientific research work were also taken. since the beginning of this year, the capital iron and steel company has carried out more than 100 projects in scientific and technical research. among the successes it has achieved is direct ingot casting from molten iron. the scientists and technicians played an active role in the work.

the peking steel plant party committee arranged good conditions for the work of the technicians who, working with the workers and leading cadres, succeeded in making more than 30 innovations and in trial-producing many new products including a new die steel.

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WHEAT SOWING

Quick Wheat Sowing in Northern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

under the impetus of the national conference on learning from tachai, pace-setter in china's socialist agriculture, most of the wheat sowing has already been completed in northern china provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. the job was done quickly and well this year, particularly in shantung and hopei provinces and on the outskirts of peking and tientsin.

northern china is the country's major wheat producing areas. this year china achieved a good harvest in summer grains, of which wheat is the main crop. since then exchanges of experience among the wheat growers have taken place and new measures drawn up to increase production and ensure a good summer harvest next year. in shantung province, base manure applied to every hectare sown this year was 20 to 30 percent more than was used last year, and more than four million hectares of wheat fields were levelled or deep ploughed. in hopei province, 2.47 million more cartloads of night soil and animal manure was spread over the wheat fields this year than in 1974 and application of phosphorus fertilizer was increased by more than 68,000 tons. the peasants also made large quantities of humic acid fertilizer themselves. in the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, good strains of wheat were prepared in adequate quantities.

the sowing began as soon as the season set in throughout the rural areas in northern china. the rainfall in hopei province and on the outskirts of peking since last winter was one-third less than in normal years. in the face of the serious dry spell, leading rural cadres and commune members drew on their revolutionary spirit of "man will conquer nature" and used every machine and implement available to beat the drought. many areas also found time to dig wells and ditches to ensure the quality of the sowing. by early october, hopei province had completed sowing on 2.4 million hectares, 400,000 hectares more than in the same 1974 period. shantung province has completed over 80 percent of its sowing plan. the outskirts of peking have in the main finished the wheat sowing on an acreage 8,000 hectares bigger than that of last year.

tens of thousands of leading cadres at all levels of the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions worked alongside the peasants, giving them more concrete guidance. industrial, commercial, communications and transport departments sent large numbers of farm machines and implements and fertilizer to the rural areas in good time and this also greatly helped speed the sowing.

TOBACCO

Yunnan Province Obtains Record Tobacco Harvest

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 26, 1975)

yunnan, one of china's major tobacco growing producers, has achieved a record harvest this year. its total output is over 30 percent higher than last year's. also, the quality is better.

yunnan tobacco, known for its broad leaves, shiny colour and mellow aroma, has a high sugar content and is good for making quality cigarettes.

the province's tobacco cultivation has a history of nearly a century, but before liberation its progress was very slow due to the cruel exploitation and oppression by the reactionary ruling classes. at time of china's nation-wide liberation in 1949 the province's total tobacco output was less than 5 percent what it is today.

the tobacco research institute set up in the province after liberation has helped the peasants raise output and improve quality. in line with chairman mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", commune members have made greater efforts in tobacco production alongside grain production.

to fulfil the target set by the state this year, the peasants strengthened field management and applied fertilizer and irrigation more effectively. the yuhsi prefecture, known as the home of yunnan tobacco, turned the fields on its hill slopes into terraces and raised output considerably as a result.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRIA

Austrian Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

eduard tschoep, austrian ambassador to china, and madame tschoep gave a reception here at noon today to mark the national day of the republic of austria.

among the guests at the reception were chung fu-hsiang, chinese minister of posts and telecommunications; chung hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and li chinq-chuan, wu heng, yen chih-hsiang and chou jung-kuo, leading members of chinese departments.

heads of diplomatic missions of various countries in china were also present.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Deputies' Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 25, 1975)

the brazilian deputies' delegation led by deputy mario mondino concluded its friendly visit to china and left here for home today.

while in china, the brazilian friends visited agricultural, industrial and educational units, and toured places of historical interest in peking, shanghai and kwangchow. they also inspected china's export commodities fair now goinq on in kwangchow. the brazilian guests were honoured at banquets on separate occasions by chu yung-chia, member of the standing committee of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and liang hsiang, vice-chairman of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

they had extensive contacts with chinese people, and received a warm welcome wherever they went.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Society for Welsh-Chinese Understanding Founded

(NCNA-English London, Oct. 24, 1975)

the society for welsh-chinese understanding was founded yesterday in cardiff, wales.

dr. john williams took the post as its chairman.

at noon of yesterday, mrs. e. joy davies, chairman of south glamorgan county council of wales, gave a luncheon to mark the founding of the society. speaking at the luncheon, chairman davies and hu ting-yi, counsellor of the chinese embassy expressed congratulations on the founding of the society and hoped that the society would contribute to the promotion of friendship and understanding between the peoples of britain and china.

at the founding meeting yesterday evening, felix greene, chairman of the society for anglo-chinese understanding, gave a lecture on the successes in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

CHINA AND BURMA

Burmese President U Ne Win to Pay Official Goodwill Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

at the invitation of chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress and premier chou en-lai of the state council of the people's republic of china, u ne win, president of the socialist republic of the union of burma and chairman of the council of state, will pay an official goodwill visit to the people's republic of china in mid-november 1975.

Burmese Government Industrial Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

the government industrial delegation of the socialist republic of the union of burma arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china. leader of the delegation is u hla aye, minister of the first ministry of industry, and deputy leader is u hla tin, vice-minister of the second ministry of industry.

among those greeting the delegation at the airport were fang yi and chen mu-hua, chinese minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

present were u tin aye and col. maung maung khin, first secretary and military attache of the burmese embassy here.

thakin chan tun, burmese ambassador to china, and his wife, and yen chia-hua, deputy department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, who made a special trip to kwangchow from peking to greet the delegation, returned here this evening by the same plane.

CHINA AND DENMARK

Vice Premier Hua Kuo-feng Meets Danish Scientific Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

chinese vice-premier hua kuo-feng met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the danish scientific delegation led by professor niels i. meyer, president of the danish academy of technical sciences.

danish ambassador to china j.a.w. paludan was present on the occasion.

among those present were wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, chien san-chiang, deputy secretary-general of the academy, and leading members of departments concerned and scientists pei shih-chang, hu han, liang shang-yuan, wu tsao-wen and cheng chung-chih.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Chinese Vice Premier Wang Chen Meets Guinea-Bissau Government Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

wang chen, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with the government trade delegation of the republic of guinea-bissau led by armando ramos, minister of commerce and handicrafts.

present on the occasion was li chiang, minister of foreign trade.

CHINA AND ITALY

"Italy-China Friendship Week" Held in Italian City Salerno

(NCNA-English Rome, Oct. 26, 1975)

an "italy-china friendship week" was held in salerno city, southern italy, from october 20 to 25.

the friendship week was sponsored by several italian organizations including the italian association for cultural and friendly relations with the people's republic of china and the tourist agency of salerno.

during the friendship week, more than 100 photos reflecting china's achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction were exhibited. the chinese films, "the red detachment of women", "the educated youth in the countryside", "acupuncture anaesthesia" and "a 2000-year-old tomb excavated" were shown. meetings and discussions on industrial and agricultural production, culture, education and health in china were organized. all the activities were warmly welcomed by the people in the city.

alberto clarizia, mayor of salerno, ferruccio guerritore, chairman of the salerno tourist agency, and giorgio zucchetti, secretary-general of the italian association for cultural and friendly relation with the people's republic of china, attended the opening ceremony of the friendship week and saw the photo exhibition.

wang chuan-pin, counsellor of the chinese embassy in italy, was present on many occasions.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Friendship Delegation of Chinese Ocean Shipping Tally Company Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

a ten-member friendship delegation of the chinese ocean shipping tally company with yuan yao-cheng as its leader and liu shu-sen as its deputy leader left here by air yesterday for a visit to japan at the invitation of the association for the promotion of international trade of japan.

it was seen off at the airport by tung hua-min, manager of the chinese ocean shipping tally company.

Vice Chairman Yeh Chien-ying Meets Mr. and Mrs. Shang Chen from Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the chinese communist party central committee, met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with mr. and mrs. shang chen.

helena shang, grand daughter of mr. shang chen, was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned, including liao cheng-chih, lo ching-chang, tien wei-hsin and li chin-teh.

vice-chairman yeh chien-ying entertained the guests at dinner after the meeting.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Armymen and Civilians Pay Respects to CPV Martyrs

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 25, 1975)

in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into war in korea, leading members of the liaoning provincial and shenyang city revolutionary committees and armymen and people in the locality paid their respects this morning at the monument to the fallen heroes in the war to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and laid wreaths at the cemetery.

they included chang shu-teh and chiang ya-chin, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, sun yu-kuo, deputy commander of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army, sung kuang, vice-chairman of the shenyang city revolutionary committee, leading members of the provincial and city trade union, women's and communist youth league organizations as well as several hundred armymen and civilians.

Korean Paper Commemorates 25th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1975)

the korean paper "rodong sinmun" carried an editorial today in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

the editorial said that the entry "constituted a selfless and revolutionary support rendered by the chinese people to the korean people and was a vivid model of proletarian internationalism. it also demonstrated the close and militant unity between the korean and chinese peoples in defending peace and security in asia and the rest of the world."

"the people and armies of the two countries loved and supported each other like brothers, fought in close unity and eventually defeated the vicious u.s. imperialist aggressors, winning a great and historic victory," it added.

it said: "the korean people deeply treasure the traditional korea-china friendship sealed in blood and will exert all efforts to make the friendship shine from generation to generation."

"the chinese people have always given positive support to our people in the struggle to force the u.s. troops to withdraw from south korea and make the cause of historical significance of reunifying the country triumph. this is a tremendous encouragement to our people."

"to promote the development of the common cause of opposing imperialism and achieve the final victory of socialism, the korean people will, as always, join hands with the fraternal chinese people and fight shoulder to shoulder with them forever."

Yang Hyong Sop Lays Wreath at Cemetery of CPV Martyrs

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1975)

entrusted by president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, yang hyong sop, member of the political committee, and member of the secretariat of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, today went to hoechang county, south pyongan province, where the headquarters of the chinese people's volunteers was located, to lay a wreath at the cemetery of fallen fighters of chinese people's volunteers.

the ribbon on the wreath signed by president kim il sung reads: "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers."

accompanying yang hyong sop were chong dong ik, chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea; pang ung gi, chairman of the south pyongan provincial administrative committee; and chang jong hwan, vice-minister of the people's armed forces.

accompanying yang hyong sop were also the chinese people's friendship delegation with li chih-min as leader and wu tai as deputy leader, chinese ambassador li yun-chuan, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

chong dong ik, pang ung gi and chang jong hwan today laid wreaths at the cemetery respectively on behalf of the central committee of workers' party of korea, the central people's committee, the administration council, the ministry of the people's armed forces, and the party and administration organs of south pyongan province and hoechang county.

the chinese people's friendship delegation, the chinese embassy and the chinese people's volunteers delegation also laid wreaths at the cemetery.

yesterday morning, pyongyang party and administration leading members including kang hui won and an jae yun laid wreaths at the cemetery in hyongjesan on behalf of the party and administration organs of pyong-yang city and hyongjesan district of the city. the chinese embassy and the chinese people's volunteers delegation also laid wreaths there.

Pyongyang Mass Meeting Commemorates 25th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 24, 1975)

the pyongyang municipal administrative committee held a mass meeting at the people's palace of culture here this afternoon to solemnly commemorate the 25th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war.

korean party and government leaders kim dong gyu, o jin u, li yong mu and chong jun gi and responsible members of departments concerned attended the meeting.

present at the meeting on invitation were the chinese people's friendship delegation with li chih-min as leader and wu tai as deputy leader, chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan and officials of the chinese embassy, miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and other chinese comrades working in korea.

at the centre of the rostrum were big portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao tsetung and the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung, flanked by the national flags of china and korea. big streamers in the meeting hall carried the slogans: "long live the blood-cemented militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese people" and "warm welcome to the friendly envoys of the chinese people".

when leader of the chinese delegation li chih-min and others, accompanied by vice-president kim dong gyu and other korean comrades, mounted the rostrum, they were greeted by warm applause from all those present.

the meeting started with the playing of the national anthems of china and korea, followed by enthusiastic speeches made by general o jin u and li chih-min.

general o jin u said: "whenever we commemorate the anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war, a day of far-reaching significance, we recall with deep emotion the rigorous days in the fatherland liberation war when we shared weal and woe and fought shoulder to shoulder together with the heroic chinese people's volunteers."

he noted that the heroic chinese people's volunteers, loyally following the instructions of the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung, have always maintained the honour of fighters of internationalism.

he said: "today when commemorating the 25th anniversary of the chinese people's volunteers' entry into the korean war, a day of far-reaching significance, i, in the name of the entire korean people and the commanders and fighters of the korean people's army, extend lofty respect to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers who lay down their lives and devoted their youth in supporting the sacred war, the just cause of the korean people against the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

"the people of our country gave great care and attention to the heroic chinese people's volunteers who were fighting bloody battles at the korean front as if they were their kith and kin, and sincerely supported them.

"defying the enemy gunfire, the people of our country travelled day and night between the front and the rear to transport ammunition and food for the heroic chinese people's volunteers and escort the wounded. they offered their blood for transfusion to the wounded and sick."

he said: "the korean people and people's army together with the chinese people's volunteers waged courageous struggle, repulsed the armed invasion by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and won a historic victory."

he continued: "the korean war served as a powerful proof of the truth: u.s. imperialism is by no means invincible. even a small country can defeat a powerful enemy so long as the juche idea is established and the masses of the people are united to fight courageously in defiance of sacrifices."

he noted that the meritorious deeds of the chinese people's volunteers will forever be engraved in the hearts of the korean people.

o jin u said: "the u.s. imperialists who have not learned a due lesson from their disastrous defeat on the korean battlefield are still occupying the southern part of our fatherland and continue to make frenzied aggression and war provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea.

"after signing the armistice agreement, the u.s. imperialists made an about-face and outrageously trampled it underfoot.

"they have been obstructing the peaceful solution of the korean reunification, continuing to increase their military strength in south korea and stepping up military provocations. since the signing of the armistice agreement, there have been over 175,200 cases of violations of the armistice agreement by the u.s. side.

"recently, the u.s. imperialist aggressors plotted more openly to create 'two koreas' and frenziedly

carried out various plans to perpetuate the national division in korea."

he said: "the south korean puppet clique with the support of its master has traitorously trampled underfoot the north-south joint statement, brought the north-south dialogue to bankruptcy, made a big hullabaloo about the non-existent 'threat of southward invasion', stepped up unprecedentedly the 'anti-communist' din, carried out fascist suppression of the south korean people and intensified war preparations."

he said: "we do not want war, but we never fear it.

"should the u.s. imperialists and their lackeys recklessly launch a new war, they will suffer a defeat more ignominious and many times bigger than their defeat in the korean war."

he said: "in order to defend and consolidate peace in korea and realize independent and peaceful reunification of korea, it is necessary to stem and smash the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression and war, withdraw as early as possible the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops stationed in south korea under the signboard of 'u.n. troops' and replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement."

he said: "we hold that this year's u.n. general assembly should adopt the draft resolution on the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south korea under the u.n. banner and on the replacement of the korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement so as to deal a blow at the u.s. imperialist aggressors and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of korea."

he said: "the fraternal chinese people, following the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism personally set forth by their own great leader comrade mao tsetung and persisting in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, have won great victories in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

"at present, china has launched throughout the country a campaign to study the theory of the proletarian dictatorship, continued to combat and prevent revisionism and unswervingly march forward along the broad road of marxism-leninism.

"thus, the whole party and the people throughout the country, following the proletarian revolutionary line of their own great leader comrade mao tsetung, are victoriously carrying out the fighting tasks set by the 10th national congress of the communist party of china and the fourth national people's congress."

he warmly congratulated the chinese people on their achievements in revolution and construction and sincerely wished them greater victories in the struggle to build china into a strong modernized socialist country within this century and in the cause of liberating taiwan and unifying the country.

he said: "the korean people, under the wise leadership of the great leader comrade kim il sung and waging a heroic struggle by holding high the revolutionary banner of the juche idea, have in a short period of time turned our country which was once a backward colonialist agricultural country into a socialist industrial country with the firm basis of an independent national economy."

he said: "all our labouring people, actively following the programme report of the great leader and under the three great revolutions of ideology, technique and culture, have carried on an arduous struggle for realizing ahead of schedule the complete victory of socialism and the reunification of the fatherland in the spirit of fulfilling the six-year plan more than one year in advance.

"the south korean people, encouraged by the growing might of the northern part of the republic, have waged a gigantic struggle to overthrow the colonialist and fascist rule of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, and strive for freedom, liberation, and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

he continued: "the korean and chinese people have traversed a long and arduous course of struggle in fighting imperialism and winning freedom and national independence. we had shed blood together in the struggle against japanese imperialism, and later against u.s. imperialism. we fought together on china's soil, and we also fought together on korea's soil."

he said: "the blood-cemented friendship between the two peoples and two peoples' armies is the invincible friendship between class brothers forged on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; it is the solid friendship between genuine revolutionary comrades who have supported and cooperated with each other in their common struggle; and it is the lasting friendship between genuine revolutionary peoples who are determined to fight resolutely against imperialism and carry the revolution through to the end."

"to further consolidate and develop the friendship between korea and china is required by the development of the revolution in our two countries and entirely conforms with the interests of our two peoples. our two peoples will always carry forward the glorious traditional friendship, forged, consolidated and developed in the roaring flames of our protracted, hard revolutionary struggle."

in his speech, the leader of the chinese delegation li chih-min first extended, on behalf of the communist party, the government and people of china and on behalf of the commanders and fighters of the former chinese people's volunteers and the families of the martyrs, the warmest regards and highest respect to the great leader of the korean people president kim il sung, the workers' party, the korean government as well as the fraternal korean people.

he said, "in june 1950, u.s. imperialism brazenly launched the war of aggression against korea in a wild attempt to strangle at one stroke the young democratic people's republic of korea and then to invade china's mainland. under the wise leadership of their great leader president kim il sung and the workers' party of korea, the heroic korean people, holding high the anti-imperialist banner and united as one man, rose in resistance. after three years of bloody battles, the korean people came out at last as the first to defeat u.s. imperialist armed aggression after world war two, and won great victory in the fatherland liberation war. the korean people safeguarded their fruits of revolution, defended the security of the chinese people, made an important contribution to the world people's anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle, and set to the world people a brilliant example that a small nation can defeat a big and a weak nation can defeat a strong.

"china and korea are neighbours closely related like the lips and the teeth and sharing weal and woe. the people of our two countries have all along stood together through storm and stress and helped each other in the struggle against their common enemies. as early as in china's revolutionary civil wars and war of resistance against japanese aggression, the fine sons and daughters of korea supported the chinese people with their blood. during korea's fatherland liberation war, the chinese people, responding to the great call of chairman mao, sent the chinese people's volunteers to korea to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people and the people's army of korea. president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and the workers' party, government and people of korea treated the chinese people's volunteers as their dear ones, and gave them the best care. we can never forget that thousands upon thousands of korean elders, brothers and sisters gave us all-out support and assistance under extremely difficult conditions. we can never forget that many korean comrades gave up their valuable lives to save the life of fighters of the volunteers. the radiant images of heroic mother an ok hui, internationalist fighter pak jae gun and innumerable other korean heroes will live forever in the hearts of the chinese people."

li chih-min said, "since the armistice, the brave and industrious korean people, who were steeled and tested

in the war, have implemented president kim il sung's revolutionary line, adhered to the dictatorship of the proletariat, persisted along the socialist road, relied on their own efforts, worked hard and unfolded the vigorous chollima movement, attaining splendid successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction and turning their fatherland into a prosperous and thriving socialist country."

li chih-min said, "the democratic people's republic of korea now stands upright in the east of asia, firmly opposing imperialism, actively supporting the revolutionary struggles of the oppressed nations and oppressed people, and constantly strengthening their militant solidarity with the people of all countries, particularly with the people of the third world countries. korea's international prestige is mounting daily and it plays an increasingly big role in international affairs. the chinese people are elated by your achievements as by those of our own. we extended to you our warmest greetings. we wish you new and greater victories in revolution and construction by holding aloft the banner of the three great revolutions."

li chih-min said, "the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland is the lofty national aspiration of the entire korean people." he said, "the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme on preventing national split and realizing the country's reunification put forth by president kim il sung have charted the correct way to the settlement of the korean question. they are firmly backed by the entire korean people and extensively supported by the people of various countries in the world. but the u.s. imperialists are still occupying south korea, pursuing a 'two koreas' policy and obstructing the country's reunification. the pak jung hi puppet clique, with u.s. support and connivance, has sabotaged the north-south talks, trampled underfoot the north-south joint statement, repeatedly carried out military provocations against the northern part of the republic, stepped up suppression of the south korean people and pursued a policy of national split."

li chih-min said, "seventeen years have elapsed since the chinese people's volunteers withdrew from korea on their own initiative, and there is no reason whatsoever for the u.s. imperialist troops to hang on in south korea. the so-called u.n. forces command must be dissolved and the u.s. troops must withdraw from south korea. we resolutely support the correct policy and the solemn stand of the democratic people's republic of korea on the reunification of the fatherland. we are firmly convinced that under the wise leadership of president kim il sung, the korean people's aspiration for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland will certainly be realized."

in conclusion, li chih-min said, "the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples based on marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is forged and nurtured personally by chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, is cemented by blood in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggles, and is unbreakable... the chinese people highly treasure the friendship with the korean people, and will exert every effort to consolidate and strengthen this friendship. for our common revolutionary cause, the chinese people will in the future always fight and advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal korean people."

the speeches of o jin u and li chih-min were frequently interrupted by prolonged, thunderous applause.

chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee kang hui won presented, in the name of the meeting, an embroidered flag to the chinese people's friendship delegation, and the chinese delegation also presented an embroidered flag to the meeting. the meeting came to a successful conclusion amidst the sublime strains of the "internationale".

Korean Party and Government Organs, Mass Organizations Lay Wreaths at Korean-Chinese Friendship Tower

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1975)

on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war (october 25), general o jin u, member of the political committee and member of the secretariat, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, and pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the party central committee and vice-premier of the administration council, laid a wreath at the korean-chinese friendship tower here this morning on behalf of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, the central people's committee and the administration council.

also present on the occasion were minister of external economic affairs chong song nam, vice-minister of the people's armed forces chang jong hwan, chairman of the central committee of the korea-china friendship association kim gyong ryon and other leading members of departments concerned.

representatives of various ministries of the d.p.r.k. government and people's organizations also laid wreaths at the tower today.

the chinese embassy and the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission laid a wreath at the tower.

the visiting chinese people's friendship delegation laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the korean people's army, the korean-chinese friendship tower and the moranbong liberation monument here this morning.

the delegation was accompanied by o jin u and other korean party and government leaders in laying a wreath at the monument to the fallen heroes of the korean people's army.

vice-minister of the people's armed forces of korea chang jong hwan was with the delegation in laying wreaths at the korean-chinese friendship tower and the moranbong liberation monument.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan was present on all the occasions.

Korean Administrative Council Gives Banquet to Mark 25th Anniversary of Chinese People's Volunteers' Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 25, 1975)

the administrative council of the democratic people's republic of korea gave a banquet here this evening to mark the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war.

kim dong gyu, o jin u, li yong mu, kim yong nam, ho dam and other korean party and government leaders attended the banquet.

attending the banquet were li chih-min, leader, wu tai, deputy leader, and all the members of the chinese people's friendship delegation, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

portraits of chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung and the national flags of korea and china were displayed in the banquet hall.

o jin u, member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army, delivered a speech, hailing the spectacular feats accomplished by the chinese people's volunteers on the korean front in defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

he said, "the korean people will always unite closely with the fraternal chinese people under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and advance shoulder to shoulder with them in opposing imperialism and striving for the ultimate victory of the socialist cause."

"today, the general international situation remains favourable to the people of our country struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland," o jin u said. "however, u.s. imperialism is still obstructing the reunification of our country by stepping up military support to the south korean puppet clique and war preparations against our republic."

he said, "the u.s. imperialists must face reality, refrain from taking adventurous moves, stop their intrigues of aggression and war in south korea and withdraw their aggressive forces."

the korean people's just struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland had won active backing and support from the chinese people and the progressive people the world over, o jin u said.

li chih-min, leader of the chinese people's friendship delegation, warmly praised the great victory won by the korean people in the fatherland liberation war and their tremendous successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said, "the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the five-point programme of preventing national split and realizing the country's reunification put forth by president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, pointed to the correct way to settle the korean question. the chinese government and people resolutely support the just struggle of the government and people of korea for realizing the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland free from any outside interference. the so-called u.n. forces command must be dissolved, and the u.s. forces stationed in south korea under the u.n. flag must be withdrawn. we are convinced that the korean people's sacred cause for the

reunification of their fatherland will certainly triumph and the 3,000-ri beautiful land of korea will certainly be reunified."

the speeches by o jin u and li chih-min received warm applause.

the banquet was permeated with a warm atmosphere of close friendship, fraternity and militant solidarity between the korean and chinese peoples and armies from beginning to the end.

at noon today, the south pyongan provincial committee of the workers' party of korea and the administrative committee of the province gave a banquet in hoechang county to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war. chong dong ik, chief secretary of the w.p.k. provincial committee, and li chih-min, leader of the chinese people's friendship delegation, spoke at the banquet.

Chinese Army Unit's Article Commemorating Anniversary of CPV's Entry into Korean War

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

an article entitled "unbreakable militant friendship" written by the army unit to which huang chi-kuang, hero of the former chinese people's volunteers, special class, belonged, was published by the "people's daily" here today.

commemorating the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war, the article says, "the fraternal mutual support and the battle fought shoulder to shoulder by the chinese and korean peoples are vivid expressions of the great strength of proletarian internationalism.

"in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms, braving numerous difficulties, charged together to overcome the enemy. sharing weal and woe, they have forged a profound militant friendship. the korean people took care of us like their kith and kin. they even gave up their own valuable lives in support of the chinese people's volunteers."

"the inspiring incidents of the korean people sacrificing themselves for the sake of the chinese people's volunteers and the revolutionary spirit of the korean people's army as displayed in their staunch and dauntless fight heightened our fighting morale," the article says.

"the people of our two countries have always supported and closely cooperated with each other in the protracted revolutionary struggles against imperialist aggression and for national liberation. early in the revolutionary wars of our country and during the war of resistance against japanese aggression, many fine sons and daughters of korea laid down their lives for the revolutionary cause of the chinese people and in opposition to our common enemy. in the struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression, the workers' party, the government and the people of korea lavished meticulous care and assistance to the chinese people's volunteers. we will never forget the internationalist support given to us by the korean people. reviewing the years when the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms fought shoulder-to-shoulder, our hearts are permeated with revolutionary, friendly sentiments towards our korean comrades-in-arms. the great friendship and militant solidarity cemented in blood between the chinese and korean peoples will be consolidated and develop daily, forever encouraging our two peoples to advance victoriously on the road of common struggle," the article concludes.

Chinese People's Friendship Delegation Welcomed at Mass Rally in Nampo, Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 26, 1975)

a mass rally was held today at the stadium of nampo, a port city in korea's western coast, to warmly welcome the chinese people's friendship delegation with li chih-min as leader and wu tai as deputy leader.

all members of the chinese delegation, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, attended the rally.

responsible members of the korean departments concerned li yong mu, chang jong hwan, kim gyong ryon and responsible members of the leading organs of south pyongan province and nampo city chong dong ik, pang ung gi and others attended the rally.

the rally started admist the strains of the national anthems of china and korea.

chong dong ik, chairman of the people's committee of south pyongan province spoke at the rally. he said: "i, in the name of the entire working people of our

province, pay high tribute to the internationalist fighters the chinese people's volunteer martyrs who died heroically during the korean fatherland liberation war -- and their families."

he said: "during the korean war, the c.p.v. commanders and fighters had shown their sublime morality and set an outstanding example wherever they went in the province."

he added: "the lofty internationalist fraternity forged between the people of our province and heroes of the c.p.v. and their valiant deeds will always shine brightly with the beautiful land of korea."

"we will carry on from generation to generation the traditions of the glorious friendship cemented, consolidated and developed in the flames of the anti-imperialist struggle so as to push forward the revolutionary struggle and construction of our two countries."

praising the chinese people's achievements in socialist revolution and construction, he said, this was the result of the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and his proletarian revolutionary line.

he denounced the u.s. imperialists for creating "two koreas" in an attempt to prevent the korean people from achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

leader of the chinese people's friendship delegation li chih-min addressed the rally. he praised the korean people for their brilliant achievements won in socialist revolution and construction by following the revolutionary line set by their great leader comrade kim il sung. he spoke highly of the nampo citizens for their immortal deeds achieved in the war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression and their efforts to rebuild nampo into a modern port city after the armistice.

he noted that the chinese government and people resolutely side with the korean government and people and firmly support the korean people in their just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

li chih-min also stressed that the great friendship between the chinese and korean people is unbreakable and is being consolidated and developed.

both speeches were welcomed by long and warm applause.

the two speakers exchanged embroidered banners at the rally, which closed admist the strains of the internationale.

after the rally, 30,000 local youth and students performed group callisthenics entitled "great friendship and militant unity" to mark the 25th anniversary of the entry of the chinese people's volunteers into the korean war. at the end of the display, all the participants of the rally sang revolutionary songs of korea and china and heartily cheered the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples.

at noon today, the people's committee of south pyongan province gave a banquet in nampo in honour of the chinese people's friendship delegation. chong dong ik and li chih-min spoke at the banquet.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malaysian Basketball Delegation Leaves for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

the malaysian basketball delegation led by en. ahmad sabki bin jahidin with lum mun chak as deputy leader concluded its match tour of china left and kwangchow for home today.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow and the men's and women's basketball teams of the delegation played friendly matches with provincial and municipal teams. they were welcomed by chinese people wherever they went.

CHINA AND MALI

Mali Minister Receives Chinese Football Team Leaders

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 24, 1975)

mahamane toure, minister of youth, sports, art and culture, received and had a friendly talk with leader and deputy leader shih ching-yun and yuan chen-to and coach sun hsia-feng of the visiting chinese tientsin football team this morning.

during the reception, the minister said, "china and mali are both developing countries belonging to the third world. the people of the two countries have forged a profound friendship in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism." he expressed

the hope that the friendly ties between the people of the two countries in general, and the youths and sportsmen in particular, will surely be strengthened.

shih ching-yun thanked the mali government and friends in sports circles for their warm reception accorded to the football team.

the chinese team arrived here yesterday for a friendly visit.

Chinese Ambassador to Mali Celebrates 15th Anniversary of China-Mali Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 25, 1975)

fan tso-kai, chinese ambassador to mali, gave a reception here yesterday in celebration of the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mali.

present at the reception were charles samba sissoko, malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; kissima doukara, minister of defence, security and the interior; other ministers and senior officers and officials.

leading members of the visiting chinese tientsin football team were also present.

speaking at the reception, both charles samba sissoko and fan tso-kai warmly praised the profound militant friendship forged between the malian and chinese peoples in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and zionism, and sincerely wished that the friendship and friendly cooperation between the two peoples be further consolidated and developed.

a colour documentary on malian president moussa traore's official visit to china and another on warm celebrations of may day in china were shown at the reception.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Distinguished Nepalese Guests Visit Hospital in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya of nepal, nepalese minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal and other nepalese guests visited the peking chishuitan hospital this afternoon in the company of chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien and were accorded a warm welcome by the medical workers.

the distinguished nepalese guests visited wards and the department of acupuncture and cautery. they were given an account of how the hospital had treated bone fractures by integrating traditional chinese therapy with that of western medicine, and were shown a television documentary of surgery to rejoin severed arms.

the guests toured the scenic summer palace in the company of vice-premier chen hsi-lien and others.

the distinguished nepalese guests this morning visited the palace museum in the company of pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data.

Nepalese Ambassador to China and Mrs. Rana Give Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and mrs. rana gave a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china by prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya.

among the guests were teng hsiao-ping and chen hsi-lien, chinese vice-premiers of the state council; yao lien-wei, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chiao kuan-hua and han nien-lung, minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; pei shih-chang, member of the n.p.c. standing committee; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; wang ping-chien, vice-minister of finance; liu hsi-chang, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data; and leading members of other departments concerned.

nepalese minister of foreign affairs krishna raj aryal and other distinguished nepalese visitors were present.

the reception proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and nepal and the peoples of the two countries.

ambassador rana said in his toast: "this is the first visit of their royal highnesses to the great friendly neighbour." this visit of their royal highnesses has afforded an opportunity to renew acquaintances and meet old friends as well as to have fruitful exchange of views with chinese leaders which has led to the further deepening of friendship between our two countries, he said.

the ambassador said: "the friendly feelings and cordial reception accorded to their royal highnesses are manifestations of the very friendly and neighbourly ties existing between our two countries. this has given tremendous pleasure and satisfaction to their royal highnesses."

ambassador rana added that tomorrow the royal party will leave peking for a tour of other parts of china. there is no doubt that the coming visit will enable them to see more of the progress made by china under the leadership of chairman mao.

the ambassador proposed a toast to the everlasting friendship between the people of nepal and china.

in his toast, vice-premier chen hsi-lien said: "in the last few days, our two sides held sincere and friendly talks on further developing the friendly relations and cooperation between china and nepal, and renewed the profound friendship between the chinese and nepalese peoples."

he said: "contacts between our two countries over many years have fully proved that our friendship is based on a solid foundation and there is a wide scope for its development. tomorrow our distinguished guests will go to visit places in southern china. i am sure your visit will make a new contribution to further deepening our mutual understanding and enhancing our friendship."

vice-premier chen hsi-lien wished the distinguished guests a pleasant journey and successful visit, and requested them, upon their return, to convey to the nepalese people the best wishes and most cordial greetings of the chinese people.

Nepalese Papers Hail Visit to China by
Two Princes

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Oct. 25, 1975)

nepalese papers have editorially hailed the visit to china by princes gyanendra and dhirendra and their wives, and spoken highly of the friendship between china and nepal.

"gorkhapatra" said on october 23 that the bonds of friendship and cooperation between nepal and the people's republic of china have been rapidly developed within a short span of time. "the two sides have been fulfilling the obligations of mutual understanding, respect and assistance."

it added: "the current visit to china by the two princes and their wives will naturally make a practical and effective contribution to the friendship and cooperation between nepal and china."

the weekly "himali sandesh" said on october 22 that both nepal and china are developing countries. they have always respected each other, and therefore the friendship between them has been cordial and mature, it added.

the weekly "jagriti" said on october 23: "the friendly relations between nepal and china have been growing constantly on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. in fact, the nepal-china friendship presents a model before the countries of the world with different political systems."

"naya samaj" said on october 20: "in the world today, all nations, big or small, rich or poor, stand on an equal footing. nepal-china friendship is a case in point."

"sahi awaj" said on the october 20: "it is commendable that nepal-china friendship and cooperation, which are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, are developing. friendly visits exhanged by leaders of nepal and china have established new bases for friendship and cooperation."

"the rising nepal", "hamrodesh", "himali bela" and "pratignya" also carried editorials welcoming the two princes' china tour.

Princes and Princesses of Nepal Leave Peking for Nanking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

prince gyanendra and princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya of nepal left here for nanking by special plane this morning. they are being accompanied on the visit by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen.

leaving on board the same plane were nepalese minister of foreign affairs aryal, nepalese ambassador to china kshatra bickram rana and his wife, and other officials of the royal house and the government.

the distinguished nepalese guests were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-premier chen hsi-lien and his wife wang hsuan-mei, foreign minister chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, and director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry chu chuan-hsien.

the national flags of china and the kingdom of nepal flew over the airport. when the distinguished guests bade farewell to a crowd of more than 2,000 well-wishers, people waved bouquets, shouted slogans and presented joyous dances to give the guests a warm send-off.

among those accompanying the guests on the visit to nanking were chang han-chih and fu shun-ho, deputy department directors of the chinese foreign ministry.

Distinguished Nepalese Guests Arrive in Nanking from Peking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 26, 1975)

prince gyanendra and princess komal, and prince dhirendra and princess prekshya of nepal arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung.

they were warmly greeted at the airport by yang kuang-li and han pei-hsin, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, chan ta-nan, deputy commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army, and chu chiang, chairman of the nanking city revolutionary committee, as well as more than 1,000 people.

accompanying them in the visit are krishna raj aryal, nepalese minister of foreign affairs, kshatra bickram rana, nepalese ambassador to china, and his wife, and other officials of the royal house and government.

the special plane carrying the nepalese princes and princesses landed at nanking airport, which flew the national flags of china and nepal and huge streamers of welcome, amid a joyful din of drums and gongs. children in their holiday best danced to gay music while other welcomers waved bouquets and streamers and shouted slogans of welcome to express the profound sentiments of the chinese people for the people of the friendly neighbour, nepal. the distinguished nepalese guests waved repeatedly to the crowds in acknowledgement.

prince gyanendra, princess komal, prince dhirendra and princess prekshya, in the company of yang kuang-li and han nien-lung, today visited the nanking yangtze river bridge and went boating on the river.

later, the distinguished nepalese guests visited a radio factory and toured scenic spots in the eastern suburb of the city.

they were honoured in the evening at a banquet given by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee. in the course of the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship, yang kuang-li and prince gyanendra toasted the constant consolidation and growth of the friendship between the people of the two countries. the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance presented by local children.

CHINA AND NORDIC COUNTRIES

Tientsin Acrobatic Troupe Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china led by chang chi-yao with chen yin as its deputy leader returned to peking by air at noon today after a friendly performance tour of finland, sweden, norway, denmark and iceland.

it was met at the airport by chang wei-min, leading member of the ministry of culture, and lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, as well as art workers in the chinese capital.

diplomatic officials of the embassies of sweden, finland, denmark and norway here were present.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Rawalpindi

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 25, 1975)

the chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, arrived here today for a friendly visit to pakistan and for the signing of a trade protocol with the pakistan government.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by ejaz ahmad naik, secretary of the commerce ministry and officials from the commerce and foreign ministries. chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was also present.

China, Pakistan Sign Trade Protocol

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Oct. 25, 1975)

a trade protocol for 1976 between the governments of china and pakistan was signed here today.

leader of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh and pakistan commerce ministry secretary ejaz ahmed naik put their signatures on behalf of their respective governments. earlier, the two sides held talks at which they expressed their satisfaction over the growing trade between the two countries during the last few years.

chinese ambassador to pakistan lu wei-chao was present on both occasions.

ejaz ahmed naik gave a dinner this evening in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Party Activists' Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

the romanian party activists' friendship delegation led by ion dinca, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the arges county committee of the r.c.p., left here for home by air today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china; and nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife.

while in china, the delegation visited shanghai, hangchow, kwangchow, hainan island and tientsin and was accorded a warm welcome by leading comrades of local party committees and people.

Peking Banquet in Honor of Romanian Shooting Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

the chinese physical culture and sports commission gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the romanian shooting delegation led by andrei savescu.

present were chao cheng-hung, leading member of the host commission, sun cheng-hua, president of the chinese shooting association, and chinese shooters and coaches.

nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife were among the guests present at the banquet.

sun cheng-hua and andrei savescu spoke at the banquet which was alive with warm expressions of friendship. they were unanimous in the view that sports exchanges between china and romania, constantly increased in recent years, have helped further strengthen the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries.

the romanian delegation arrived here yesterday.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Moscow's New Move to Step Up Contention in Europe--Commentary by Hsinhua Correspondent

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 26, 1975)

the soviet union recently concluded a so-called "treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance" with the german democratic republic. this is another step taken by the soviet social-imperialists to carry out flagrant aggression and expansion in europe under the veil of sham detente as peddled at the "european security conference".

as early as in 1964, the soviet union concluded a similar "treaty" with east germany covering a period of 20 years. why did the soviet revisionists hastily conclude this new "treaty" with east germany when the old one had just gone half-way and when it was only two months after the conclusion of the "european security conference"? this gives one food for deep thought.

to force the western countries to recognize moscow's sphere of influence in east europe, the soviet revisionists had insisted on writing down the "principle" of the "inviolability of frontiers" in the "final act" of the "european security conference". meanwhile, they hypocritically agreed to insert into the same document the sentence "frontiers can be changed in accordance with international law, by peaceful means and by agreement" in exchange for the early convening of the summit session of the "european security conference". now, with the memory of the summit still fresh in people's minds, they already showed no scruple in signing the treaty with east germany, which reveals to the hilt their sinister double-faced character. this new treaty stresses "the inviolability of the state borders in europe" and "the unchangeability of the frontiers" between the two german states after the second world war.

in so doing, the soviet social-imperialists are guided by the logic: hold tight what you have got, and try to grab what you have not. after the "european security conference", the brezhnev clique hurriedly signed this treaty with east germany to consolidate "the soviet military outpost on the west front." this is an important component part of moscow's intensified aggression and expansion in west europe and its contention for hegemony in europe with u.s. imperialism. in the treaty, the soviet revisionists requested east germany to abide by its "obligations in the warsaw treaty". the new treaty stipulates that "should one of the high contracting parties become subject to armed attack by some state or group of states," the other high

contracting party "shall without delay render it all kinds of assistance, including military assistance". thus, east germany is forced to serve the soviet policy of aggression and expansion. according to western press reports, out of the half a million soviet troops in central europe, more than 350,000 are stationed in east germany. shortly after the signing of the treaty, soviet brasshat grechko went to east germany to "inspect" the "combat readiness" of the soviet army groups deployed in that country. a correspondent of the west german radio "suedwestfunk" held that the main aim of the soviet-east german treaty was to provide the soviet troops in that country with a consolidated foothold.

to lord it over europe, the soviet revisionists want to keep germany in perpetual division. public opinion in the world has taken notice of the fact that a provision in the old soviet-east german treaty signed in 1964 states "the creation of a peaceloving, democratic, united german state can be achieved only through negotiation on an equal footing and agreement between the two sovereign german states." however, the new treaty makes no mention at all of "a united german state". a western news agency pointed out that this signals that the kremlin "would act to prevent any moves towards the reunification of east and west germany." the german people have suffered more than enough from the prolonged division after the war and naturally, long to realize the reunification of germany for which they have been fighting together for years. but defying the will of the german people and interfering in their internal affairs in a most high-handed manner, the brezhnev clique insist on the permanent division of their country in order to further its aggressive and expansionist designs against west europe and dominate the whole continent.

the soviet revisionists need badly to further consolidate their control over east europe so as to reinforce their position in the contention for europe with the u.s. imperialists. brezhnev frankly admitted that "the kernel of the treaty" is to bring the soviet union and east germany closer to each other, thereby making other member states of the "big community" integrate their knowledge, experience, manpower and energy for the common interests of the "community", in other words, for the hegemonic interests of the soviet revisionists. brezhnev's "theory of limited sovereignty" and "theory of international dictatorship" have been insinuated into the new treaty, which is replete with compulsory duties imposed on east germany by the soviet revisionists. east germany is required to accept the idea that "the safeguarding of the socialist gains" "is the common internationalist duty of the socialist countries" and to agree to "take the necessary measures to safeguard and protect" the these "gains". in a statement issued in cologne on october 9, the communist party of germany

noted that every article in the new treaty is permeated with soviet agressiveness and its big-power chauvinist interests.

the stark fact that the soviet revisionists are further intensifying their contention in europe has led the european people to deeper awareness of the aggressive ambitions of soviet social-imperialism. the communist party of germany stated in its statement that "like hitlerlite fascism as a motive force in the redivision of the world during world war two, soviet social-imperialism is the arch enemy of the european people today."

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

China's Provincial Basketball Team Plays First Match in Colombo

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 25, 1975)

the liaoning provincial basketball team of china played its first friendly match against the western province basketball team of sri lanka here today.

a.h.m. fowzie, mayor of colombo, and yang hui-sheng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in sri lanka, were among the 2,000 people present watching the match.

the game was played in a tense but friendly atmosphere. the good sportsmanship and fine skills displayed by both teams drew frequent applause from the spectators.

the chinese team arrived here on october 23 at the invitation of the sri lanka basketball association.

sri lanka minister of sports kiri banda ratnayake received the team here yesterday.

the sri lanka-china friendship association gave a tea party here today to welcome the visiting team.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Prime Minister Fetes Chinese Acrobatic Troupe

(NCNA-English Bangkok, Oct. 25, 1975)

prime minister kukrit pramoj of thailand gave a dinner here yesterday in honour of the kwangchow acrobatic troupe of china.

in his speech, the prime minister said that the exchange of visits and cultural interflow between thailand and china will further promote the friendship between the two countries. he expressed his determination to make efforts to strengthen the traditional friendship between the two countries. he also expressed the conviction that the friendship between the two peoples will grow steadily.

leader of the chinese troupe li wei-ying expressed the hope that the chinese troupe's visit would enhance the friendship and understanding between china and thailand and peoples of the two countries.

the dinner was also attended by deputy prime minister and minister of defence pramarn adireksarn, minister of foreign affairs chatichai choonhavan, president of the council on social welfare of thailand somporn thabsittha, president of the community chest of thailand chin sophonpanich and president of the chinese chamber of commerce amphorn burapuk.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in thailand lu tzu-po was also present.

the dinner was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. thai dancers performed graceful classical thai dances for the chinese guests.

CHINA AND TOGO

Togolese and Chinese Men's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

the togolese national men's volleyball team drew warm applause from 15,000 spectators, in a friendly match with the peking team at the capital indoor stadium here this evening.

present were chao cheng-hung, president of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned, including lu chin-tung, hsia lang,

wei ming and wang wen-chung. prior to the match, they met with leader of the togolese team ajakpley eusebe and deputy leader agboh ahoelete.

togolese ambassador to china akakpo-ahianyo was present.

a welcoming ceremony was held in honour of the visitors in an atmosphere of friendship between the people and volleyball players of china and togo.

the togolese players played a spirited game and retrieved several impossible shots, arousing warm applause from the spectators. the peking volleyball team won in three sets 15:5, 15:8, 15:5.

the togolese friends will shortly leave for tientsin, nanking and shanghai, after their visits to peking.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments Agreement for 1976 between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 25, 1975)

a mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1976 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam was signed here this afternoon.

yao yi-lin, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and ly ban, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were: li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including kao lu and liang feng;

vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, tran trung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam here, and dinh van tram, commercial counsellor of the embassy here.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Oct. 24, 1975)

a chinese sports delegation led by chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, with chang chih-huai as deputy leader arrived here today on a friendly visit to yugoslavia at the invitation of the yugoslav physical culture federation.

it was met at the airport by hakija pozderac, chairman of the yugoslav physical culture federation; czaslav velic, secretary for international liaison of the federation; radomir szaper, secretary-general of the yugoslav basketball association; and slobodan jeremic, secretary-general of the yugoslav table tennis association.

present also were kang ji-min, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the chinese embassy here.

answering questions of yugoslav newsmen at the airport, chuang tse-tung said that the chinese sports delegation's official visit to yugoslavia will help promote the friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of the two countries for this is a friendly tour.

END

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